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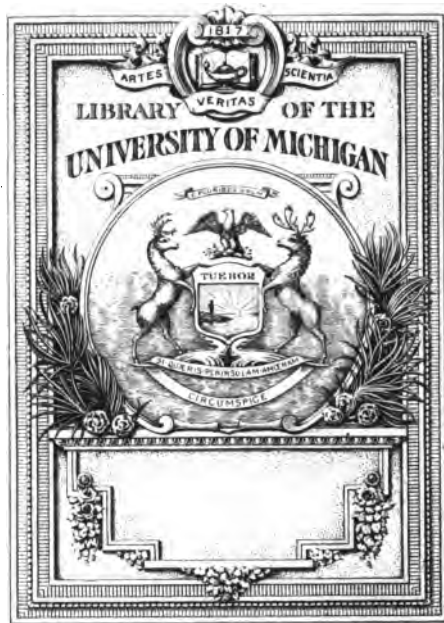
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THE
**CHICAGO
CITY
MANUAL**



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1908



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THE
CHICAGO CITY MANUAL

CONTAINING

**A List of the Executive and Other City Officers, with
Descriptions of Their Duties; Lists of the
Aldermen and of the Committees of
the City Council and the Rules
Regulating That Body**

**And Many Other Matters Relating to the City Gov-
ernment, or that Are of Municipal Concern**

Compiled by
FRANCIS A. EASTMAN
City Statistician



CHICAGO:
BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND MUNICIPAL LIBRARY
1908

Latitude and Longitude of Chicago

Taken in 1858, at the dome of the Court House in Chicago, by Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Graham, U. S. A.

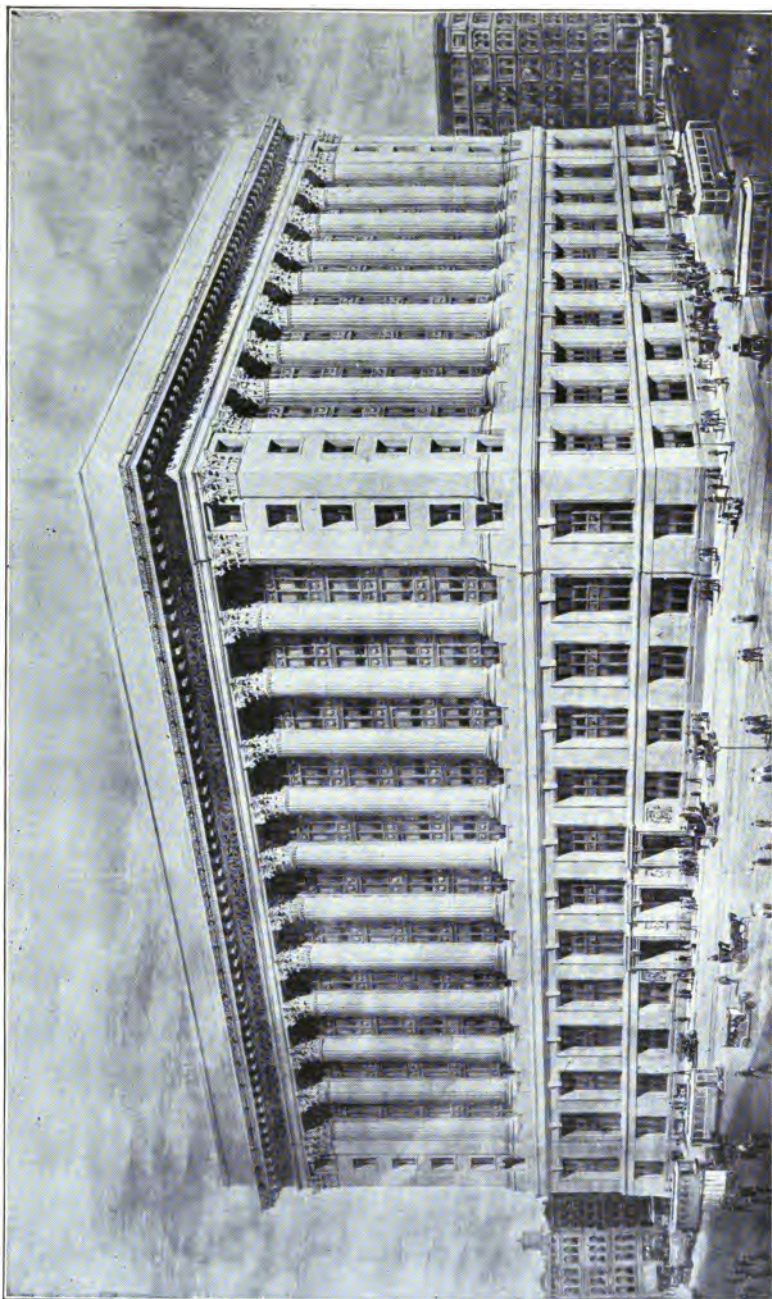
Latitude—41 degrees 53 minutes 06.2 seconds north.

Longitude—West of meridian of Greenwich; 87 degrees 38 minutes 01.2 seconds, or 5 hours and 50 minutes 32.08 seconds.

IN EXCHANGE.

University of Chicago

MAY 29 1917



NEW CITY HALL AND COUNTY BUILDING

COUNTY BUILDING AND CITY HALL

On the opposite page is a fine representation in half-tone of the new County Building and City Hall, as the conjoined, magnificent structure will appear when the city half of it shall have been completed. The county half has been officially occupied since July 5, 1907, and it is certain that the officers and employes of no county in the United States are more splendidly provided for. The decayed and crumbled City Hall was still occupied until recently, when its late inhabitants removed, a few in one direction and a few in another, but the greater number have settled in the temporary City Hall, erected by a private citizen, specially for the city, on the south side of Randolph, between Fifth avenue and Franklin streets. How long the new City Hall will be in building may be calculated fairly closely by referring to the time it took to erect and finish the County Court House. Those two structures were twinned together, siamese fashion, in the brains of the architects that went before the present ones, but the former plan is not, with respect of conjointness, strictly followed; there are no passageways from one to the other. The estimated cost of either half is about \$2,500,000,—\$5,000,000 the proximate cost of the two halves completed.

Though now it is over a year since the new County Court House was first occupied, it is only recently that the citizens generally have begun to manifest an interest in its artistic proportions and ornamentation. Most people have not heard, or if they have the fact has not been fully taken in, that there is a public building centrally situated in this city, which for massive solidity and impressive magnificence is not excelled (its comparative size considered) by any other in this country. It should be visited by men and women of knowledge and taste before the splendid interior has been sullied by use and its outer walls have become marked by the destructive climate.

The city officials and the council of Chicago have made several removals, each removal marking a stage in the growth of population and wealth of the city. In the city's very infancy the council occupied, first, a room in a building known as the Saloon Building on the northeast corner of Clark and Randolph streets. Next they moved to the Chapman (Mrs. Nancy Chapman) block at the corner of Randolph and La Salle streets. In January, 1848, the city erected a structure in the middle of State street, between Randolph and Lake streets, for the purposes, on the ground floor, of a market, while the second floor was divided into rooms for the Mayor, the Council, the City Clerk and the other officials. This answered without much complaint until 1850, when

the city and county began to agitate the project for erecting a court house to be occupied jointly by them. The public gave its approval, and in September, 1851, the corner-stone was laid. It was completed in 1853, at a total cost of \$111,000. It was a 3-story Athens (Will County) marble structure supporting a dome or bell tower. It stood and served its purposes till the great fire of 1871 swept it away. After the conflagration there was a scattering of the city officials, but at length the most of them found accommodations in a temporary building, built around and over the old water reservoir at the corner of Adams and La Salle streets. In the reservoir itself was housed the Chicago Law Library. The inventive young men on the newspapers of the day named it The Rookery, and hence the name of the present "Rookery" on the same corner. The permanent city and county building, the one-half of which the county recently replaced with their noble edifice, and the other half, which the city has just abandoned, was commenced in 1877. It was not ready for occupancy till 1885. The first officer to move in was the City Comptroller.

DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICES

LEHMAN BUILDING

202-206 E. Randolph street

FIRST FLOOR

Detective Headquarters and Chief of Detectives	Secretary, Police Department
Assistant Superintendent of Police	Custodian, Police Department
	Fire Marshal, Fire Department

SECOND FLOOR

City Council Chamber	Finance Committee Rooms
City Council Committee Rooms	City Press Association

THIRD FLOOR

Board of Local Improvements	Bureau of Sidewalks
Superintendent of Special Assessments	Special Assessment Rebates

FOURTH FLOOR

Civil Service Commission	Bureau of Sewers
Compensation Bureau	Bureau of Streets
House Moving and Sidewalks	

FIFTH FLOOR

City Comptroller	Special Park Commission
Commissioner of Health	Track Elevation Department
City Auditor	Bureau of Statistics and Municipal Library
City Pay Master	
City Real Estate Agent	

SIXTH FLOOR

Corporation Counsel	Police Pension Board
Law Department, Board of Local Improvements	Traction Expert

SEVENTH FLOOR

Mayor's Office	Chief of Police
Commissioner of Public Works	Auditor, Department of Public Works
Deputy Commissioner of Public Works	City Business Agent

EIGHTH FLOOR

City Engineer	Cement Inspector
Bureau of Bridges and Harbors	Water Pipe Extension

ASSESSORS' BUILDING

82 Fifth avenue

FIRST FLOOR

City Collector

SECOND FLOOR

City Clerk

City Treasurer

THIRD FLOOR

Building Department	Superintendent of Horses, Police Department
Police Department Photographer	
Bureau of Police Records	

FOURTH FLOOR

City Electrician	Bureau of Maps
Gas Inspector	

CHICAGO CITY MANUAL

GALBRAITH BUILDING

215 East Madison street

THIRD FLOOR

Secretary, Health Department
 Division of Contagious Diseases
 Burial Permits

Bureau of Sanitary Inspection
 Information Office, Health Department

FOURTH FLOOR

Assistant Commissioner of Health

City Laboratory

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

80 La Salle street

BASEMENT

Battery Room, Fire Alarm and Telegraph

FIRST FLOOR

Superintendent, Bureau of Water
 Cashier, Bureau of Water
 Meter Division, Bureau of Water

Shut-Off Division, Bureau of Water
 Water Inspection, Bureau of Water

THIRD FLOOR

Office, Fire Alarm and Telegraph

JOURNAL BUILDING

117-125 Market street

FIFTH FLOOR

Department of Weights and Measures
 Board of Examiners of Plumbers

Board of Examining Engineers
 City Architect

SIXTH FLOOR

Civil Service Commission (Examination Rooms)

Departments which have had offices outside the City Hall and which
 will be unchanged are:

REAPER BLOCK, 97-95 Clark street

First Floor—Smoke Inspector

RAND M'NALLY BUILDING, 158-174 Adams street

Second Floor—Board of Election Commissioners

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, 119 Monroe street

City Attorney

ASHLAND BLOCK, 59 Clark street

Prosecuting Attorney

TRIBUNE BUILDING, 143 Dearborn street

Board of Education

MUNICIPAL COURT BUILDING, 148 Michigan Avenue

Chief Justice, Judges, Clerk and Bailiff Municipal Court

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING, Michigan Avenue and

Washington street

Chicago Public Library

INTRODUCTION

This shall be both an introduction and an explanation.

The Manual of the City Government, now produced to the officials and their subordinates, and to a limited extent to the local public, is in place of the Quarter-Yearly Report of Chicago Statistics, which will, when issued, be number the seventeenth. The latter work heretofore has been considerably in request by specialists in mathematical statistics, but it has made only a feeble appeal to the general public, or to the officials of the various departments, or to the members of the City Council.

Of all who lately have requested, either in person or by letter, information of whatever description of the Bureau of Statistics, by far the most have been answered in words of ordinary speech and every-day writing. The great majority of facts sought have related to new or old ordinances and to measures of general city administration. But seldom have correspondents or visitors called for averages or percentages. And in most cases, where percentages and averages have been sought, they that asked for them were either young men or young women at some college or other, who desired this help toward the preparation of speeches or essays, as society or class exercises; or they were wanted by unofficial statisticians who make poor merchandise of approximations and guesses. Useful as such things no doubt are to them, yet they fail almost entirely to interest great numbers of people. Our citizens long ago learned to look to the departmental reports for particulars of administration. For these reasons it was determined to postpone the publication of the usual Quarterly and to compile a Manual of the City Government, that should present a comprehensive view of the machinery of local procedure, and a particular account of the scope and personnel of the numerous departments and bureaus; together with such other facts as should add to the interest and value of the publication.

At this present juncture in the affairs of the City Government, when the departments have just left the City Hall to the mercies of demolishing contractors, this Manual should prove most welcome both to the officials and employees of the municipality, if not to the public at large. It is designed to serve as well for a directory to those having business at the city offices as a description of the functions carried on in those offices. It is believed, too, that a considerable part of the Manual's contents will be acceptable to this bureau's correspondents in the other cities of this country. Doubtless it is very imperfect, as not much time was taken for the forming of a complete plan to be pursued in its compilation. If in the future Manuals of this

kind shall be made, they no doubt will show a decided improvement upon this one.

For one thing, the descriptions contained herein of the work done by the departments are greatly lacking in fullness, but it is hoped not in accuracy also. The very notable men at the head of these departments—the City Comptroller—the Commissioner of Public Works—the Corporation Counsel—the Health Commissioner—the General Superintendent of Police—the Fire Marshal—the Building Commissioner—the City Collector—the President of the Board of Local Improvements—the President of the Civil Service Commission—these all are of capacity, each for his own province, as considerable as that possessed by any equal number of citizens engaged in banking, merchandising, manufacturing, and in operating railroads, etc., whose characters and achievements amply serve to maintain and add to the fame of Chicago. They occupy positions where wealth cannot be amassed, and some of them are holding their places at a large sacrifice of individual interest. But they are conscious of serving well the public, and the reward they chiefly prize is the applause and commendation bestowed upon them by their fellow citizens.

They are appointed by the Mayor, and are in political and administrative sympathy with him. They are his official confidants and advisers. Therefore it is that, by analogy and in popular regard, Hon. Walter H. Wilson, Hon. John J. Hanberg, Hon. Edward J. Brundage, Hon. W. A. Evans, M. D., Hon. George M. Shippy, Hon. James Horan, Hon. Murdoch Campbell, Hon. Ernest J. Magerstadt, Hon. Henry S. Dietrich, and Hon. Elton Lower are members of and together constitute the cabinet of Mayor Busse.

The deputies and principal assistants of the various departments, too, are men of excellent repute and abilities. A Manual that should do all even scant justice, in a tolerable summary of the work done by chiefs and assistants, singly or together, for the public would be of a large bulk. In each of these departments are many employes, most of whom compare favorably, as to intelligence and ability, with men and women at important services in the mercantile, commercial and banking establishments of the city. And it is not work that anybody could do that these employes perform. It is sometimes said by the man in the street that the city offices are an asylum for idleness and incapacity. It is a libel; no more constant or fatiguing work is anywhere done upon similar employments.

It possibly may be objected that in this Manual there is a seeming disuse of statistics; but it is only in the seeming; and not that, even, to those who know the historical meaning of the word statistics. Its definition, as commonly understood to-day, is very modern. In the olden days, facts of public importance, that were of interest to multitudes of people, were the tools of statesmen and politicians, who were designated as statisticians, and from this the word sta-

tistics is descended. The latter was not known to Samuel Johnson; the former only appears in his Dictionary first published in 1738, and he there defines statist as meaning "one who governs a state; statecraft; policy." In this sense an earlier writer, Milton, used the word:

Their orators thou then extoll'st are those
The top of eloquence, statists indeed,
And lovers of their country.

It was the Germans that first employed the word statistics, meaning by the term a writing in which facts were largely supported by numerals. Sir John Sinclair, a Scotchman, was the first to employ statistics in the German fashion. In 1791 he published a work on Scotland that was composed about equally of tables of figures and eloquent descriptions. But it was not till a much later time that the word and the practice extensively came into use. The ancient practice, that of which most of the books of the bible are imperishable examples; that which is observed in the Annals of Tacitus, in the Froissart's Chronicles, in (to come near to our time) Franklin's "Information to Those About to Remove to America," and Jefferson's "Notes on Virginia"—these all are illustrations of what statistics were before the very modern change in the definition of the word was made. Facts of state, facts of interest to the people—these are statistics. No less are they statistics than are figures in tabular array. Franklin and Jefferson, as later Herbert Spencer and James Bryce, employed rhetorical generalizations with far greater effect upon most people than is ever produced by the most skillful hands with mathematical averages and the like. They worked largely in statistics, formulating political and philosophical deductions relating to the well-being of mankind. In this sense the work done in the department of Legislative Reference, at Baltimore, Md., and in the Legislative Reference department at Madison, Wis., is purely statistical, and is distinctly approved by harking back to the workers in economics and letters for ages past.

Much of the work currently executed by the Bureau of Statistics is somewhat like that performed by the legislative reference departments of the two states named above. But owing to the great lack in the present working facilities of this bureau, but principally to the absence of a suitable organization, at once comprehensive and harmonious, and efficiently directed by a competent head, the field of past and present labors is deplorably limited. A new Department of Information and Publicity, which it is proposed to add to the departments of administration (the ordinance for creating which is now pending in the City Council), is designed to provide for the city an organization such as is greatly needed; one that shall be the best of the most approved kind. The cost of it can be but trifling in comparison with the enormous amounts of money to be involved in proposed public works and improvements, which from time to time will be subjects of special researches with which the Commissioner of Information and Publicity will be charged.

Included, as the Bureau of Statistics will be, among the divisions of the proposed new department, when the ordinance becomes law, the work of this bureau largely will be supplied and supervised by the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Information and Publicity. But notwithstanding this, the other city officials of all grades, and the city council and its committees, and the individual aldermen, will continue to draw upon this bureau's resources, and to command the services of its chief and his assistant and employees. Whatever may hereafter be required of it by way of occasional publications, and whether or not periodical tabulations of figures from the books of the various city offices shall be made and given to the public, it will be and remain certain as now that its equipment for instant work is fairly good. All demands upon it will be completely and promptly met and answered. And equally so, all requests from time to time made by the citizens. There will be no need of any to apply to private statisticians, set up in doubtful business, for statistical information regarding ordinary matters of general and public interest.

Of the Municipal Library, since the catalogue of its contents is before the city, no word of description is needed. That this library is a credit to and distinction for the municipality, has been abundantly testified to in this country and in foreign countries.

City Hall. Chicago, July 20, 1908.

POLITICAL CHICAGO

A Retrospect

Nowhere in the United States, as early as the first quarter of the late century, was it much the fashion to promote towns or villages to the rank of cities. In all of Massachusetts, prior to 1822, there was not one city, and not more than four in the whole of New York state. The first vogue of the new fashion was in the country then known as the west, and here it was adopted more to advertise exploited localities and to subserve the interests of speculators than because of any real necessity. "They plat a town site out west and before a house is built they call it a city," wrote a traveler of that day. A lady now living here, and who was a Chicago belle in 1837, has been heard to say that everybody rejoiced at having the place called a city—"We all felt ourselves very grand, you may believe." It was only fifteen years before that Boston was made a city. So short a time only, Boston city was ahead of the City of Chicago in the attaining to the higher rank given in consequence of its new charter and changed civic style. That was in 1822, and still in that year Indians were in the woods that surrounded and partly covered the site of the Chicago of 1833 and of 1837. When our city was incorporated the town from which it sprung was but four years old, whereas Boston village was 205 years of age when Boston city was given its first charter. It is not worth the while to boast that in seventy-one years this city has outgrown Boston and is now more than four times its size; not worth the while, as in another seventy years' period the then inhabitants will know that Chicago is the greatest city in this country, and probably leading in population every great city in the world.

On the 4th of March, 1837, the charter incorporating the City of Chicago was passed by the legislature. About ten square miles of territory were embraced in the act. The bounds were: on the north, North avenue; on the south, a line drawn at what is now Twenty-second street; on the west, Wood street, and on the east, Lake Michigan. This territory was divided into six wards, two wards to each division of the city. A census taken on July 1, 1837, revealed the presence, as citizens or residents, of 4,170 persons; a gain of 905 persons over the number shown by the town census two years before. From the returns of the six assessors it appeared that the property valuation of the city was \$236,842; and in the collector's (one of the half dozen assessors) books the citizens were credited with having paid \$5,905 in taxes.

The year 1837, though one of joy to those who saw their hopes realized in the creation of the city, was a year of depression and gloom to the people in general. The first money panic ever experienced in the United States befell in 1837. By reference to one of Fergus' historical pamphlets it is seen that during the year 1835 the government land office here sold 370,043.38 acres of government land, and that in 1837, the year of the city's incorporation, the sales at the land office amounted to but 15,697 acres. There was little general business. Small merchants liquidated and closed their stores, or "shut up shop" without liquidating, and returned to the east. Population decreased by nearly a half; and yet, the men of farsightedness and courage held their ground, never for an hour despairing of the city. First exhibition, that, of the true Chicago spirit— unyielding and dauntless! But the effects of the panic were disastrous; only the prudent and the strong survived; and for such, it was a long wait, quite ten years, till the tide of immigration hither was again at its full, and the city grew apace. The year 1850 was highly prosperous. In 1852 the city had so far established its credit in New York that it negotiated there its first loan, \$250,000, payable in ten years; the money to be used for the construction of the new system of water works. Five years later another financial panic paralyzed the business of the whole country, and the plight of Chicago was shown in the fact that its comptroller applied in New York for a loan of \$100,000, to be secured by bonds, payable in twenty years, and bearing ten per cent interest, but was refused. Still the stout-hearted people were not discouraged. The property valuation of the city was \$35,991,732, the taxes collected amounted to \$430,190, and there was money in the treasury against warrants issued for the construction of works undertaken before the crash, and that continued to provide employment for a great number of men whose usual occupations had failed them. Five more years of depression and then the war of the rebellion—and then, new and sound currency and a plenty of it. Now Chicago grew as never before, and at the close of the war this city easily commanded the major part of the trade and commerce of the entire northwest. And political prestige and power had been won for the city, and every year since the influence of our men of talents for management, assisted by combined wealth, has vastly increased. The wielders of this influence have, perhaps, more than any others, been the successive mayors of the city.

~~The city always has~~ been in politics. Whig and democrat opposed each other in the first election, the democrat getting two-thirds of the 709 votes cast. But at the next election the whigs elected their candidate, a native of Kentucky, the state of the illustrious leader of the whigs, and he was succeeded by another whig. Then followed in close succession two democrats in the office. Then came the third whig mayor, the well-remembered B. J. Raymond, after whom were three democrats. Next was the last of the whig mayors (four in all). From

1846 democrats were chosen, with ~~but one~~ break, up to the first republican mayor, in the year 1857.

Few great matters devolved upon the mayors prior to the latter date, the executive and the council doing little but the routine work of the city government. Not many ordinances were passed that seemed of more importance to the people than doubtless did the ordinances passed by the first council, to those of the year 1837-8, one of which forbade any person "to ride or drive any horse or horses in any avenue, street, or lane within this city faster than a moderate trot." Concerning the extinguishing of fires: "The citizens and inhabitants shall respectively, if the fire happens in the night, place a lighted candle at the front door or windows of their respective dwellings, there to remain during the night, unless the fire be sooner extinguished." Another section of this ordinance directed that "every dwelling house or other building containing one fireplace, or stove, shall have one good painted leathern fire-bucket, with the initials of the owner's name painted thereon;" that "every able bodied inhabitant shall, upon an alarm of fire, repair to the place of the fire with his fire-bucket," etc., and "that every occupant of any building shall keep the aforesaid fire-buckets in the front hall of said building." Another ordinance ordered the survey and opening out of Hoosier avenue from the west line of section 16, and southwesterly from Second street as far as to Canalport. The west line of section 16 is at Halsted street, the north line is at Madison street; and presuming that the numbering was from the section line, the second street of that day was the Adams street of the present day; so that, probably, Hoosier avenue commenced at Adams and Halsted streets. Was it mainly the present Blue Island avenue? Another ordinance forbade, with penalties, the setting up of billiard tables and ninepin alleys within the city. Still another ordered that no holes be cut in the ice on the river. Holes had been cut there by boys and men who fished for small and large fish, including the lake whitefish, and these holes interfered with the pleasures of men of the day that speeded their horses on the river.

Notwithstanding the occasional clashings of the militant arms of whigs and democrats, we do not read in the annals of the time of any blood-letting conflicts. Not until 1855 was there a serious exhibition of dissensions and animosities. In that year occurred the craze of Know Nothingism (Native Americanism), aggravated to extreme madness by the introduction of the liquor or saloon question. The election for mayor and other officers was carried by the "dark lantern" party, and then straightway the battle raged. A temperance wave was sweeping over the state, new restrictive legislation was proposed, and the new mayor strove to enforce a negligible statute, one that even then was held by most people to be dead—the Sunday closing law—and also to make the license tax prohibitive. As a beginning, he changed the complexion of the police from that of a mixed force of

foreigners and natives to a force with not a man upon it wearing the distinctive star that was not a native American. Thus prepared, and having too the support of the council, he charged on the saloons and challenged the liberals in the population to combat. He was not long in losing the battle, but before the truce, one man was killed and one other maimed for life. At the next election the citizens had reversed themselves and an extremely liberal democrat was chosen mayor. No second attempt, for many years, was made, by employing the powers of the municipality, to force the ideas of a moral faction upon the majority. This is said in no partisan spirit. Thereafter till 1871 one or other of the two regular parties carried every election. More often was the mayor of the republican color than of the democrat hue, but the partisan strife did not lessen.

There may not be passed over without particular mention the episode of the Fire Proof ticket, which, with Joseph Medill at its head, was elected in 1871. The great fire had wrought its awful destruction, and the staggered inhabitants, as they first looked upon the smoking ruins, did not know what way to turn, or if in any direction safety might be found. But helpless as for a brief space they had deemed themselves, and to appearance the victims of divine wrath, they quickly arose out of the abyss of their calamity; their instant concerted move was to put up a nonpartisan ticket for the city offices to be voted for at an election then about to be held. They cast around to find a candidate for mayor of so much eminence, of such recognized influence, that he might speak in a commanding voice for his sorely stricken fellow citizens. Joseph Medill was the man chosen and elected. He entered upon the mayoralty with highest hopes for a most successful and beneficial administration. He gave deep thought to the situation, and formulated plans on the execution of which he was about to employ his vigorous energies when, in the first month of his administration, an effort was made by a self-appointed committee ("Committee of Seventy") to draw his attention off to futile schemes of their own for bettering the morals of the people. Thus, and so unseasonably, did they revive the sleeping agitation for violent temperance reforms. Chief among their demands was the Sunday closing of the saloons. At first the Mayor refused to listen to them, telling them that the state law was a dead letter, and that the council had a long time before taken all life out of the Sunday closing ordinance. Anyhow, he thought their demands untimely, and as unfortunate as untimely. But they persisted, brought other associations of reformers to help, and at length the Mayor said, "Well, I will appoint a new police commission and a new superintendent of police, and instruct them all to proceed against the saloons; but you will see that the majority sentiment against our action will defeat us." He saw clearly, so far; but he did not perceive that his administration was approaching the stage of utter ruin—that all his plans and hopes for accomplishing no-

ble things for the renewal, progress and grandeur of the city were in a semi-social convulsion to come speedily to naught. But so it was to be. By reason of the wild activities of the anti-saloon element his own quieter labors were made of little avail, no matter in what direction they tended. He could do nothing in aid of the agitators; the departments, with most their functions, were against him there. And, owing to the resulting political paralysis, he was mostly powerless to help on the surely rebuilding city after the measure of his original and splendid designs. At last, wearied and discouraged, he abandoned the office of Mayor and went off to Europe, leaving the city in charge of the President of the Council. Such were the naked facts. In their recalling now, there is on them no tinge of partisan coloring. At the next election the committee of seventy was the nucleus of a "law and order party," which for the day displaced the republican party and put a ticket in the field. In opposition was the "people's party," which occupied the place of the democratic party. The latter won an overwhelming victory, and one of its first acts was the repeal of the long neglected Sunday closing ordinance. Then once more the extreme temperance agitation had a long sleep. Equally there was a lull of the kind throughout the country. The wave of abortive reform had subsided, spent itself. And not till this very year 1908 was there again a renewal of vigorous efforts in the same direction.

From Mayor Medill to Mayor Busse there was nothing much out of the common to greatly benefit the city. But for a time, the last ten years, say, before the present year, there was much that was to the injury of the city. The serious differences had with the street railway companies caused a check upon general enterprises, a partial arrest of the city's growth in respect of nearly everything but population. There befell a deadness and lack of spirit in most commercial quarters. There was universal dilapidation of the streets. The companies and their patrons were during this depressed and depressing period waiting to know what the citizens would do for or against their plans to furnish adequate and excellent transportation. There were those who said it was worse for the city than had been the great fire of 1871.

The candid historian, when he comes to write of the period, will not accuse the management of one political party or the other of great wrongdoing in the muddled situation. It was a struggle of citizen against citizen. There were great numbers in both parties who took sides against the platform declarations of their respective conventions, and other great numbers who independently took the side of those declarations. The politicians in both the parties, as politicians, could not be blamed for yielding to the evident wishes for the time being of what appeared to be, and once or twice proved to be, a majority of the people. The democrats were in power at the City Hall, and they resolved in favor of municipal ownership of the street railways. The

republicans, hoping to come into power, put forth a platform that, in the wording of it, differed but little, and in principle still less, from that of the democrats. Hence the true saying that the case of the street railways was kept in the air by opposing citizens, all irrespective of party. It was citizen against citizen. But the time hastened when a change was to come in the popular temper of the people. They had become tired and disgusted with looking on the universal dilapidation of the streets and the shameful insufficiency of street railway transportation. The republicans were the first to recognize and profit by this change. Their candidate for Mayor was elected, and his election carried with it a mandate upon him to co-operate with the city council and to conclude, with due caution, the pact which before had been practically agreed upon between the council and the railway companies. Most fortunate this, in point of time! For soon another money panic came on, the disastrous effects of which were greatly mitigated by the millions begun to be expended on the rehabilitation of the streets and the street car lines and equipments. Panic fear, in Chicago, accordingly, was mostly stopped almost before it was felt. The great heart of the city did not intermit once its vigorous beats.

This retrospect, or political review of Chicago, might not end here were it not, perhaps, already brought down too far. The temptation, however, is great to add that but recently, when his newly undertaken responsibilities were weighing most heavily upon the present Mayor, there were those who sought to plunge the city into still another angry controversy over the saloon question. Had their efforts not met with popular disfavor, that was as prompt as decisive, they might have caused some distraction of the chief executive mind, and a partial, temporary frustration of developing plans for improving the present, and for safe-guarding the future, city of Chicago. But more, in any event, than a passing injury to the public could not have been inflicted, the Mayor being the man of consistent and firm purpose that indisputably he is.



Freda Busby

A BUSINESS PROPOSITION

By FRED A. BUSSE, Mayor of Chicago

The subjoined observations on municipal administration were made by Mayor Busse for publication in "The Voter". By permission of the editor of that magazine, Mr. Henry Barrett Chamberlin, they are here reproduced:

Municipal administration is a business proposition. I make that statement with full knowledge that it is not new. But we here in the city hall are trying, as far as our abilities will permit, to work out in practice what we mean when we say, "Municipal administration is a business proposition." Some people seem to think that there is an element of freshness in that.

Municipal administration is not only a business proposition, but it is a retail business proposition. To give the largest amount of satisfaction to the community, the city administration, acting through its many departments and bureaus, must bear in mind the satisfaction of the individual just as large retail institutions must do in business.

Over here on State street we have many large business houses engaged in selling merchandise at retail. They sell almost everything the people want to buy, from the most expensive carpets and rugs and furniture and china and silks and velvets down to needles and pins and tape. The nature of their business brings through their doors every day thousands of people of all kinds and conditions—persons who must carefully consider the expenditure of every five-cent piece, as well as those who need not consider the question of price. Any one of those stores would go into the hands of the sheriff if its management undertook no more than to consider its own preferences, or the likes and dislikes of certain classes. On the contrary, the big stores that are the most successful, are those which consider each individual customer, large or small, and try in each case to satisfy the individual customer.

The city of Chicago sells water, police protection, fire protection, health protection, protection of life and property in buildings, street cleaning, care of garbage, drainage through the sewer systems, etc. It also sells certain special privileges in the form of permits, licenses, etc. It has dealings every day with thousands of people. These people are of all kinds and conditions to be found in a broadly cosmopolitan and thoroughly mixed population of two millions and a half, embracing representatives of almost every race and nationality in the world. Each individual making up these thousands of people, who have actual business dealings of one kind or another with the city every day, is entitled to equal consideration.

In practically every instance, the person who pays three dollars or five dollars a year in taxes feels that expenditure as much as, if not more than, the person who has to pay five hundred dollars a year in taxes; and that small taxpayer is entitled to just as much consideration, and is entitled to have his share of the taxes expended as honestly and to as good purpose, as the heavier taxpayer. A permit for a street opening, to make a water connection with a cottage away off in the outskirts means quite as much to the owner of that cottage as a permit for a water connection with a downtown skyscraper, and the cottage owner is just as much entitled to have his little business attended to promptly and attended to right as the owner of the skyscraper is.

This illustrates my meaning when I say that we are trying to practice the theory that municipal administration is a retail business proposition. We are trying to get down to taking care of the individual citizen in the various ramifications of city business. We are trying to show the individual citizen that city government is not his enemy or a necessary evil, if you please, but that it is something in which he has the same interest that everybody else has, and also that he can get what he is entitled to, no matter what his political affiliations or his commercial rating.

In this respect, my own office here represents, I think, the conditions all through the city hall. We try to answer every letter that comes here, not merely with a perfunctory answer telling the writer that his letter has been received and will be given due consideration; we try to tell him what he wants to know. If his communication necessitates reference to some other department, that course is followed, but we try to see that the communication is not neglected and that he speedily gets an answer, whether it be yes or no. The same policy is pursued with people who call at the mayor's office. It is not always possible to see every one who calls, but the effort is made all the time to find out what they want, and if it cannot be given them, either they are made to understand why they are refused or they are sent where they should go with their requests. Some of the matters thus brought to us by letter or in person may seem trivial to us, but in practically all cases they are of considerable importance to the person who writes the letter or who calls, and should be judged and handled from that point of view.

The most difficult part of efficient municipal administration, after all, is getting city business transacted and the city's work done as it should be done down to the smallest details, for municipal administration is a matter of details. It is not hard to formulate broad and high-sounding outlines of municipal policy that look well in the newspapers and magazines. It is another matter to see that the employes of the water pipe extension, the house drain inspectors and the street cleaning gangs do a full day's work every day and do it right. The correspondence schools

turn out "graduates" who can beat the biggest merchant on State street in glib discussion of the way to build up a business, but most of them, I think, would fall down immediately if installed as the responsible head of a big and complicated business.

I would not like to have these off-hand observations, based on one year's experience in the city hall, regarded as a complete, well-rounded scheme of municipal administration, but they may serve to indicate my personal view of the difference between theory and practice as we have known it in Chicago. The policy of looking at city business and handling it from the viewpoint of the individual citizen, I believe, if consistently followed, will bring about better municipal administration. When city employes as a whole are made to understand that they owe the public as honest and efficient service as they would to their employers in any private business, and when the individual citizens who make up the public, come to realize that their city government is not a necessary evil, but is a necessary good, in which each one has an equal share with everybody else in the city, then municipal administration will become much easier and much simpler and therefore much better.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO

1908

FRED A. BUSSE, Mayor

The only qualifications of the Mayor, as prescribed by law, are these: He must be a citizen of the United States, a qualified voter, and reside within the city limits. More extensive are the definitions in the law of his powers and duties. His duties require him to preside over the meetings of the city council and by his vote to break any tie that may occur in the calling of the ayes and nays; to annually, and from time to time, give the council information relative to the affairs of the city, and to recommend for their consideration such measures as he may deem expedient; to keep the peace; to perform all such functions as are or may be prescribed by law or by the city ordinances, and to take care that the laws and ordinances be faithfully executed. His charter powers are to remove incompetent or unfaithful officers appointed by him, subject to the approval of the council; to exercise within the city limits the lawful resources possessed by the sheriffs to suppress disorder; to call out, when necessary, every male inhabitant of the city over eighteen years of age to aid in enforcing the laws and ordinances, and to call out the militia to aid in suppressing riots and disorderly conduct, subject to the authority of the governor as commander-in-chief of the militia; to release any person imprisoned for violation of any city ordinance, reporting the same, with the cause thereof, to the council at its first session thereafter; and finally, he has the power at all times to examine and inspect the books, records and papers of any agent, employe or officer of the city. Necessary and effective as are these enumerated powers, and important those duties, they are such only as any citizen of firm mind and sound discretion might well perform and discharge. Were there nothing more—if all that may be required of the Mayor, is that he be a citizen of the United States, and a voter and resident within the city limits; and if no more may be expected of him than that he exercise the statutory powers that are his by virtue of his office then, and in such case, the electorate would not need particularly to trouble to elect a man of extraordinary ability and assured aptitudes for official station. But that is not all; there is greatly more to be brought into the account. The Mayor is chosen to the position of first citizen, and thereby, if he be of right quality,

he is the visible leader of the citizens, and in him center their overt hopes. The people have given him a commission and authority to point the way, and so far as he legally may, to supply the means toward the material improvement and adornment of the city. It is for him to recognize the better prevailing tendencies, and himself to lead them with vigor. Thus he makes of the mayoralty anything he may choose to make it. As he conducts the office, such for the time being is the office.

Office of Secretary

Secretary to the Mayor—BERNARD J. MULLANEY.

The secretary serves the Mayor and assists administration. His appointment is authorized, and his duties prescribed, by city ordinance; but practically only in outline. His duty "shall be to preserve and keep in the Mayor's office all books and papers which are usually filed, or are required by law to be filed, therein; to deliver to the city council and to the respective departments of the city all messages from the Mayor in writing; to attend in the Mayor's office during the usual office hours, and to perform such other duties as he may be required by the Mayor to perform." In New York the office corresponding to that of Secretary to the Mayor is styled executive secretary; and the latter more correctly indicates the duties of the position. It would be impossible for the Mayor to see, much less to give of his time for talking with, one in ten of the people who call to state grievances or to prefer requests. The secretary receives and hears, and very often he acts, for the Mayor in instances of minor matters; or many times he does not act, but at convenient moments takes the more difficult cases to the Mayor. He thus becomes the representative and interpreter for thousands of visitors to the Mayor, and in return he is the spokesman for the Mayor to anxious petitioners. Not otherwise could the day in the chief executive office be passed and a fair amount of business be done. And from his confidential position, the secretary's relations to the other departments of the city government are scarcely less important and intimate.

Office of City Comptroller

Comptroller—WALTER H. WILSON.

Deputy Comptroller—Louis E. Gosselin.

Chief Clerk—C. J. O'Connor.

The comptroller is the head of the department of finance, which embraces the city comptroller, the city treasurer, and the city collector. He has management and control of all matters pertaining to the department. The comptroller is appointed by the Mayor by and with the advice and consent of the city council. He is under bond of one hundred thousand dollars for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

He appoints, according to law, such assistants, clerks and subordinates in his office as the city council may authorize, and he may remove any such person in his discretion according to law. Any such person as may have custody of public money he may remove in his discretion for any reason he may deem proper. He exercises a general supervision over all the officers of the city charged in any manner with the receipt, collection or disbursement of the city revenues, and their return into the city treasury. He is the fiscal agent of the city in all matters that are not otherwise provided for by ordinance or law. He has supervision over the contracts, bonds, and other obligations of the city, the payment of interest, and over all the property of the city; and in subordination to the Mayor and city council, he exercises control over all interests of the city that, in any manner, concern or relate to the city finances, revenues and property.

Department of Public Works

Commissioner—JOHN J. HANBERG.

Deputy Commissioner—Paul Redieske.

Private Secretary to Commissioner—T. J. Sullivan.

The department of public works is one of the executive departments of the municipal government. It embraces the commissioner of public works (its executive head), the city engineer, the superintendent of streets, the assistant superintendent of streets, the superintendent of water, the superintendent of sewers, the superintendent of maps and plats, the city architect, and such other assistants and employes as the city council may, by ordinance, provide.

The commissioner of public works is appointed by the mayor by and with the advice and consent of the city council. Before entering upon his duties, he is required to execute a bond to the city in the sum of \$50,000, with such sureties as the city council shall approve, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the duties of his office. He shall also require good and sufficient bonds, running to the city, from all subordinate officers and employes in the department of public works who perform any or all the duties of keeping the time of employes, certifying to pay rolls and making out or delivering time checks for employes, and the registrar in the bureau of water, which bonds shall be approved by him.

Said commissioner has power, subject to the ordinances of the city, to regulate and control the manner of using the streets, alleys, highways, walks and crosswalks, bridges, viaducts, docks, wharves, public landings, public grounds and parks, market places and public buildings.

He has charge and direction of all work done by the city in the rivers and harbor; of all improvements, the construction, maintenance, operation and repairing of all the city water works, the laying of all mains and supply water pipes, the improvement and repair of the streets,

sidewalks and public ways of the city, except where such repair, construction or improvement is to be paid for wholly or in part by special assessment.

He also has charge of the cleaning of the city's streets and alleys, including the removal and disposition of garbage, filth, litter, dirt, ashes and other materials and substances from the streets and alleys; also of the assessment and collection of all water rates or assessments; the construction or repair of all public or private sewers and catch basins laid on or in any public street, alley or way, except where the cost of such construction is to be paid for wholly or in part by special assessment; of the issuance of all permits for connection with, or repairs to, the sewerage system of the city; of all matters pertaining to street numbers and of records of maps and plats recorded in the city.

Office of Corporation Counsel

Corporation Counsel—EDWARD J. BRUNDAGE.

Assistants—Emil C. Wetten, William D. Barge, Robert N. Holt, Clyde L. Day, Robert R. Jampolis, Charles M. Haft, Frank L. Childs, Franklin A. Denison, Howard W. Hayes, Edwin H. Cassels, John J. Beilman, William S. Stahl, Robert L. Campbell, William K. Otis, Oscar H. Olsen, Eugene H. Dupee, George E. Dierssen, Nelson Thomasson, Jr., Edwin D. Keith, Clarence N. Boord, George M. Bagby, Harry A. Riley, Otto C. Bruhlman, Albert W. May, John L. McInerney, Charles E. Cruikshank, Frank J. Hogan, (also Attorney for the Fire Department), Joseph H. Huhn, Chief Clerk and Secretary to the Corporation Counsel.

Special Assessment Law Department—George A. Mason, assistant corporation counsel and attorney for Board of Local Improvements; Frank Johnston, Jr., Edgar R. Hart, William F. Hapeman, Assistant corporation counsels and assistant attorneys for Board of Local Improvements.

The executive department of the municipal government of the city, known as the Department of Law, embraces the corporation counsel, the city attorney, the prosecuting attorney, and a number of assistants and clerks. At the head of the department is the corporation counsel, appointed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the city council. He appoints and removes all or any of his assistants and clerks. He superintends, with the assistance of the city attorney and prosecuting attorney, all the law business of the city. He employs an attorney at law, whose office is at the headquarters of the fire department, and who is known as the fire department attorney, acting under the instructions of the corporation counsel. Such ordinances as may be required by the city council or by any committee of the council, are drawn by the corporation counsel; as also are any deeds, leases, contracts, or other papers required by the business of the city, when re-

quested to do so by the Mayor, the city council, or by the head of any department. He reports on or before the first day of February of each year, in writing to the city council, the transactions of his office during the preceding year, together with such other information as he may deem necessary or proper; and, at the same time, he submits estimates to the comptroller, of the cost of providing for and maintaining the department during the current fiscal year. Some idea of the amount of business done by the Department of Law may be gathered from a single paragraph of the latest report of the Corporation Counsel: "An examination of the dockets in this office shows that there were pending in all the courts, both State and Federal, on January 1, 1907, 689 cases; that 374 cases were instituted against the city during the year; that 380 cases were disposed of and that 683 cases were pending on January 1, 1908; that judgments in the total sum of \$164,310.13 were entered in favor of the city and judgments in the sum of \$99,335.91 were entered against the city."

City Health Department

Commissioner of Health—W. A. EVANS, M. D.

Assistant Commissioner—F. W. Reilly, M. D.

Secretary—E. R. Pritchard.

Assistant Secretary—H. W. Davis.

Director of Laboratory—J. F. Biehn, M. D.

Chief Medical Inspector—Heman Späding, M. D.

Ass't Chief Medical Inspector—I. D. Rawlings, M. D.

Chief Disinfection Staff—C. W. Behm, M. D.

Registrar Vital Statistics—M. O. Heckard, M. D.

Assistant Registrar of Vital Statistics—C. St. Clair Drake, M. D.

Chief Hospital and Ambulance Service—Geo. C. Hunt, M. D.

Chief Sanitary Inspector—Charles B. Ball.

Acting Chemist—Frank J. Seiter.

The commissioner of health is the head of the health department, which embraces the commissioner of health, the city physician and such other assistants and employes as the city council may by ordinance provide. He must be a physician duly licensed to practice medicine and is appointed by the Mayor by and with the advice and consent of the city council. He has general supervision over the sanitary condition of the city. He appoints an assistant commissioner of health, a secretary, a registrar of vital statistics, medical, meat and milk inspectors, disinfectors, bath and hospital attendants and sanitary policemen and sanitary police-women, and such other employes as may be necessary. He gives to the mayor and other city officials such professional advice and information as they may require, with a view to the preservation of the public health. He is charged with the enforcement of all laws of the state and ordinances of the city, and the rules and regulations of the department of health in relation to the sanitary condition of the city.

Police Department

General Superintendent—GEORGE M. SHIPPY.

Assistant Superintendent—Herman F. Schuettler.

Secretary Police Department—Simon Mayer.

Private Secretary to Chief of Police—James M. Markham.

Chief Clerk—Phil McKenna.

Drill Master—John Bauder.

Custodian—DeWitt C. Cregier.

Inspectors—Central Division—P. J. Lavin.

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|------|---|------------------------------------|
| —1st | " | John J. Wheeler. |
| —2nd | " | Nicholas Hunt. |
| —3rd | " | Edward McCann. |
| —4th | " | John L. Revere. |
| —5th | " | Anson Backus. |
| —6th | " | Chas. C. Dorman, Acting Inspector. |
| —7th | " | W. P. Clancy. |

The superintendent of police is appointed by the Mayor by and with the advice and consent of the city council, and before entering upon the duties of his office he executes a bond to the city in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for the faithful performance of the same. The department of police embraces the general superintendent of police, an assistant superintendent, a secretary, a private secretary to the general superintendent, one inspector of police for each police division, one captain of police for each police district, and such number of lieutenants, detective sergeants, patrol sergeants, desk sergeants, patrolmen and other employes as may be provided by ordinance. The general superintendent has management and control of all matters relating to the department, its officers and members. He has the power to remove from the department any member in the manner provided by law. He has the custody of all fire arms, military equipments, books, records and other property belonging to the department. He executes and enforces all ordinances and orders of the city council and the orders of the mayor.

Fire Department

Fire Marshal—JAMES HORAN.

First Assistant Fire Marshal—Charles R. Seyferlich.

Second Assistant Fire Marshal—William J. Burroughs.

Third Assistant Fire Marshal—Thomas O'Connor.

Fourth Assistant Fire Marshal—P. J. Donahoe.

Department Inspector—J. C. McDonnell.

Department Attorney—Frank J. Hogan.

Secretary—William C. Gamble.

Assistant Secretary—John P. Murphy.

Clerk and Storekeeper—Arthur J. Kelly.

Chief Clerk—Joseph O'Donoghue.

Battalion Chiefs—1st, Edward J. Buckley; 2d, Arthur Seyferlich; 3d, Nicholas Weinand; 4th, Charles N. Heaney; 5th, Ener C. Anderson; 6th, John W. Powers; 7th, Eugene Sweeney; 8th, J. F. Smlth; 9th, Benjamin J. O'Connor; 10th, David J. Mahoney; 11th, George H.

McAllister; 12th, Joseph L. Kenyon; 13th, Frank Conway; 14th, Michael R. Driscoll; 15th, John Lynch; 16th, Martin Lacy; 17th, James Ward; 18th, Jeremiah McAuliffe.

Superintendent Insurance Patrol—E. T. Shepherd.

The fire department includes one fire marshal, one first assistant fire marshal, a secretary, one veterinary surgeon, and a number of assistant fire marshals, captains, lieutenants, engineers, pipemen, drivers, truckmen, telegraph operators, assistants, clerks and employes. The fire marshal is appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the city council. He has the management and control of all matters and things pertaining to the department. He executes a bond in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for the faithful performance of his duties.

He has absolute control and command over all persons connected with the fire department of the city, and possesses full power and authority over its organization, government and discipline. He inquires into, and causes to be investigated by the fire department attorney, the cause of all fires that may occur, and requires to be kept a record of such investigation and of the evidence in each case and filed in his office.

Building Department

Commissioner—MURDOCH CAMPBELL.

Deputy Commissioner—Robert Knight.

Assistant Deputy—John C. Christensen.

Secretary—James M. Slattery.

Assistant Secretary—Bernard J. Larkin.

The head of the building department is appointed by the Mayor; he must be an experienced architect, civil engineer, builder, or competent building mechanic, and before his appointment shall have been engaged in the city in some one of these capacities for a period of ten years. The deputy commissioner and the assistant deputy must have the like practical qualifications. The commissioner is under bond to the city in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, conditioned upon his faithful enforcement of all ordinances relating to the erection, construction, alteration, repair, removal or safety of buildings. He inspects or causes to be inspected all public school buildings, public halls, churches, theaters and all buildings used either for manufacturing or commercial purposes. Also all hotels, apartment houses and other buildings occupied by large numbers of people, for the purpose of determining the safety of such buildings; the sufficiency of their doorways, passages, aisles, stairways, corridors, exits or fire escapes, and generally their facilities for egress in case of fire or other accident, and the strength of their floors, and makes returns of all violations of the various provisions of ordinances to the law department. But the commissioner may decide any question of the safety of any building in a case so urgent that failure to properly carry out his orders relative to any building may endanger life or limb, and his decision is absolute and final.

Office of City Collector

City Collector—ERNEST J. MAGERSTADT.

Deputy City Collector—J. F. McCarthy.

The office of City Collector is appointive, the Mayor appointing and the council approving. He executes, before entering upon the duties of his office, a bond in the sum of \$250,000.00, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the duties of his office. He appoints according to law such assistants, clerks and subordinates in his office as the City Council may authorize, and he may remove any such appointees in accordance with law. He is, by the terms of the ordinance creating the office, responsible for the fidelity of any person appointed by him, who shall have the custody of public money, and he may remove any such person in his discretion for any reason he may deem proper. It is made his duty to file with the comptroller a daily and monthly statement of all moneys received by him, and from whom and on what account they shall have been received. He keeps books and accounts, in which he is required to show all receipts of moneys paid in to him; and other matters pertaining to his office. Amounts for which he thus accounts are license fees, fees for inspections, fees for permits, compensation for franchises and all other payments of money, not otherwise specifically provided for, to the city, are paid direct to the City Collector, and such payments are by him transmitted daily to the City Treasurer. Also, collections of fines by the police courts are paid direct to him. In the ordinance there is this proviso, that, where the public convenience requires it, the Department of Finance may authorize the payment of license fees and fees for permits to be made to the officer authorized to issue permits and licenses; and it is further provided that collections by the Water Bureau shall be paid direct to the City Treasurer.

The office of City Collector, as per statute of the State of Illinois and ordinances of the City of Chicago, collects what is known as special assessments on improvements which are ordered by the Board of Local Improvements of the City of Chicago, and the City Collector, for all uncollected special assessments on the warrants as forwarded to him by the County Court, makes a delinquent return to the County Collector each year. All attaches of the office of City Collector are under bonds personally to the City of Chicago and Collector combined.

Board of Local Improvements

Members—HENRY S. DIETRICH, President; John Minwegen, vice-president; Felix A. Norden, Albert F. Keeney, Chauncey Dewey.

Superintendent of Special Assessments and Secretary—Chas. A. V. Standish.

Chief Clerk Special Assessments—T. Sullivan.

The board of local improvements is authorized by state law. It con-

sists of the superintendent of special assessments, and four other members who are appointed by the Mayor, and confirmed by the council. The board elects from its members a president, a vice-president and an assistant secretary. The superintendent of special assessments is ex-officio secretary of the board. The council provides for the salaries of the members. The board hold daily sessions for the transaction of business. The superintendent of special assessments has special charge of all proceedings connected with the making of special assessments, subject to the direction of the board of local improvements.

Civil Service Commission

Commissioners—**ELTON LOWER, President**; M. L. McKinley, Hiram D. Fargo.

Chief Examiner and Secretary—Vernon L. Bean.

Attorney—Howard O. Sprogle.

The civil service commission is appointed by the Mayor in pursuance of the state law to regulate the civil service of cities. It is composed of three members, one for three years, one for two years and one for one year, from the time of appointment and until their respective successors are appointed and qualified. Two members constitute a quorum. Not more than two members at any time may be members of the same political party. The commissioners classify all the offices and places of employment in the city with reference to examinations thereafter to be made. These constitute the classified civil service of the city; and all appointments to this service are made in accordance with rules provided according to law by the civil service commission. All rules, and all changes in the rules, are printed for distribution, and notice is given in one or more daily newspapers when the rules are to go into effect. All applicants for offices or places in the classified service are subjected to a public examination, competitive, and free to all citizens, with certain specified limitations as to residence, moral character, etc. Examinations are practical in their character and relate to matters that will fairly test the relative capacity of the persons examined to discharge the duties of the positions to which they seek to be appointed. Questions of politics and religion are excluded. The commission controls all examinations, and designates the examiners, who may not be all of one political party. Notice of the time and place of examinations is published for two weeks preceding in a daily paper, and by posting the same in a conspicuous place in their office. From the reports of the examiners the commission prepares a register for each grade or class of positions competed for, on which the names and ranking of the candidates are entered. The commission provides for all promotions in the service according to its rules. Upon notice being served by any head of department or office that a vacancy exists, the commission certifies to the appointing officer the name and address of the person standing highest

upon the register; and such person receives the appointment. Removals are made only for cause. The officers excepted from the classified list, are those elected by the people, or by the city council, or whose appointment by the Mayor is subject to confirmation by the city council, judges and clerks of election, members of the board of education, the superintendent and teachers of schools, heads of any principal department of the city, members of the law department, and one secretary to the Mayor.

Board of Education

Offices: Tribune Building

President—Otto C. Schneider.

Vice-President—Alfred R. Urion.

Secretary—Lewis E. Larson.

Members—P. Shelly O’Ryan, 79 Dearborn street; R. A. White, 6800 Perry avenue; Mrs. Evelyn A. Frake, 6159 Lexington avenue; Modie J. Spiegel, 182 Wabash avenue; Mrs. Isabelle O’Keefe, 4912 Michigan avenue; Dr. John Guerin, 3958 Ellis avenue; Dr. Alexander L. Blackwood, 31 Washington street; Raymond Robins, 372 W. Ohio street; Wiley W. Mills, 79 Dearborn street; Louis F. Post, 205, 357 Dearborn street; John J. Sonsteby, 507, 153 La Salle street; Joseph Downey, 2794 Sheridan road; Alfred R. Urion, Armour & Co., Union Stock Yds.; Chester M. Dawes, 209 Adams street; Theodore W. Robinson, 1524 Commercial National Bank Building; Daniel R. Cameron, 73 E. Lake street; John R. Morron, 422, 218 La Salle street; Dr. Alfred R. Kohn, 1010, 103 State street; Oscar F. Greifenhagen, 1911 Deming place and 215 Madison street; Adolph F. Gartz, Union League Club; Otto C. Schneider, 356 La Salle avenue.

Committees

School Management—Robinson, Chairman; Dawes, Cameron, Mrs. O’Keefe, Mrs. Frake, White, O’Ryan, Kohn, Post, Sonsteby. Member ex-officio, The President.

Buildings and Grounds—Gartz, Chairman; Greifenhagen, Urion, Downey, Spiegel, Morron, Guerin, Mills, Robins, Blackwood. Member ex-officio, The President.

Finance—Spiegel, Chairman; Robinson, Gartz, Dawes. Member ex-officio, The President.

Regular meetings of the board are held on alternate Wednesday evenings.

Meetings of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds are held every Friday evening at eight o’clock.

Meetings of the Committee on School Management are held every Friday afternoon at four o’clock.

Meetings of the Committee on Finance are held on alternate Tuesday afternoons at four o’clock.

Office of City Treasurer

City Treasurer—John E. Traeger.

Assistant Treasurer—Harry Hildreth, Jr.

Chief Clerk—Albert J. Keefe.

The office of the City Treasurer is elective, but he may not be elected for two consecutive terms.

The City Treasurer receives and is custodian of all moneys belonging to the city; and renders at the end of each month, and oftener if required, a statement under oath to the City Comptroller, showing the state of the treasury at the time; such statement sets forth all the moneys received by him, and from whom and on what account, and also all moneys paid out by him, and on what account.

Moneys are disbursed by the treasurer upon warrants drawn on the treasurer, signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the comptroller.

His assistants, clerks and subordinates are appointed according to law, and of such of these as receive, or have the care, custody or handling of any moneys belonging to the city, he requires good and sufficient bonds.

His own bond is in the sum of \$2,000,000.00, as he now is on salary, and the interest on all moneys deposited in the banks is paid to the city. Formerly, when the conditions were the reverse of those existing at present, the amount of the City Treasurer's bond was \$22,000,000.00, or the amount of the total tax and the special assessments. The \$2,000,000.00 bond is sufficient to cover the current funds in the possession of the City Treasurer.

He immediately places to the credit of the school funds all of the interest that may be received by him, which has accrued on deposits of such funds.

He makes monthly report of all interest received, and the name of the bank or depository paying the same; and the average sum of money on deposit in each bank or depository during the calendar month. This report is made and submitted to the City Comptroller for verification.

Depositories in which city funds are placed are designated by the City Council.

The City Treasurer is treasurer ex-officio of the following funds as provided by statute:

Firemen's Pension Fund; Public School Teachers' Pension and Retirement Fund; Public School Employes' Pension Fund; Municipal Employes' Pension Fund; Public Library Employes' Pension Fund.

The City Treasurer is custodian of the City Clerk's official bond.

Office of City Clerk

City Clerk—John R. McCabe.

Chief Clerk to City Clerk—E. J. Padden.

The city clerk is elected. He keeps the corporate seal, and all papers belonging to the city; he attends all meetings of the city council and keeps a full record of its proceedings in the journal; and copies of all papers filed in his office, and transcripts from the journals and other records and files in his office, certified by him under the corporate seal, are evidence in all courts in like manner as if the originals were produced. He records all ordinances passed by the city council. He has power to administer oaths and affirmations upon all lawful occasions. He issues notices to the members of the city council, when directed so to do by that body, also to members of the different committees and to all persons whose attendance is required before any committee, when requested to do so by the chairman of such committee. He issues all notices of special meetings of the city council. He delivers to the Mayor without delay all ordinances or resolutions which may require to be approved or otherwise acted on by the Mayor, together with all papers upon which the same are founded. He files in his office the originals of all ordinances. The clerk issues and attests all licenses issued under ordinances of the city and keeps a record of the issuance thereof.

Department of Supplies

Business Agent—William A. Coleman.

Stationer—Miss Louise S. Hinds.

The business agent of the city is appointed by the the Mayor and the person holding that office is thereby the head of the department of supplies. Before taking possession of the office he executes a bond to the city in the sum of fifty thousand dollars for the faithful performance of his duties. His clerks and employes give each a bond to him for the faithful discharge of their duties—the chief clerk, a \$10,000 bond; the stockkeeper, \$10,000, and all other employes from \$5,000 to \$2,000 bonds each. The business agent in all things pertaining to the department of supplies, is under the direction, control and supervision of the city comptroller. He makes all purchases of supplies and materials for the use of the city, and lets all contracts for labor to be performed for the city in cases where the cost of such supplies, materials or labor shall be less than the sum of five hundred dollars. Requisitions are made for all purchases to be made and all contracts to be let by the business agent. All requisitions are approved in writing by the heads of departments for which the same are required. There is an exception in favor of the commissioner of health, who makes all purchases of supplies and materials for the department of health in cases where the cost of the supplies or materials shall be less than the sum of two

hundred dollars. The business agent lets all contracts on competitive offers from at least three persons or corporations. He receives all bills for supplies, materials and labor and certifies to their correctness, and presents the same to the heads of the departments receiving such supplies for certification and approval, and when so certified and approved the bills are presented to the comptroller for payment.

Office of City Attorney

City Attorney—John R. Caverly.

Chief Assistant City Attorney—Clyde A. Morrison.

Assistant City Attorneys—Edward C. Fitch, Harry T. Aspern, Joel F. Longenecker, Bernis W. Sherman, Daniel G. Gerst, George Shriber. Trial Attorneys—D. Herman Wamsley, Joseph J. Sullivan, Frank J. Snite, Henry J. Frerks, Madison R. Harris, Alfred O. Erickson.

Assistant Trial Attorneys—Frank J. Lammers, Richard W. Donovan, Aaron R. Eppstein, Herman Breidt, David T. Alexander.

Chief Law Clerk—Arthur S. Friedman.

The City Attorney is appointed by the Corporation Counsel; he assists the Corporation Counsel in conducting the law business of the city and has especial charge of all actions against the city arising out of damages or injury caused by defective streets or sidewalks. He makes to the City Council, as required by ordinance, annual reports on or before February 1st of each year, of the transactions of his office, together with a statement of all actions pending in court prosecuted or defended by his office, and the manner of disposition of such cases.

Office of Prosecuting Attorney

Prosecuting Attorney—George H. White.

Chief Assistant—Henry M. Seligman.

Second Assistants—Anton T. Zeman, Edward J. Smejkal, Arthur V. Lee.

Assistants—Robert C. Busse, James W. Breen, Francis C. Day, Daniel M. Elliott, Henry W. Freeman, Frank N. Hillis, Sigmund S. Jonas, Otto L. Kolar, Walter M. Krimball, John J. McManaman, Andrew T. Powers, Julius H. Quasser, David Revell, Victor Sarner, Charles L. Swanson, William H. Troyer.

Chief Clerk—Robert W. Link.

Stenographer & Law Clerk—Laurence B. Jacobs, Lillian A. Reichardt.

The prosecuting attorney is appointed by the Mayor by and with the advice of the city council. His duty is to prosecute all actions for the violation of the ordinances of the city, and to conduct all such proceedings before justices or upon appeal to the criminal court. He institutes an action in every case where there has been a violation of a city ordinance, when instructed to do so by the city council, or the chief officer of any department, or upon complaint of any other person, when, in his judgment, the public interest requires that a prosecution be had.

Office of Paymaster

City Paymaster— John L. Healy.

Equipped in all respects as a distinct Bureau, nevertheless the office of paymaster is charged with an unseparated function of the department of the city comptroller. The paymaster has charge and control of all payments to city employes on account of wages and salaries. He is under a bond to the city in the sum of \$100,000, with such securities as the city comptroller shall approve, conditioned upon the faithful performance of his duties; and the first assistant paymaster likewise is under a bond to the city in the sum of \$75,000. And the comptroller also requires good and sufficient bonds to be given by such other assistants, clerks and messengers as may receive or have the custody, care or handling of any money or other valuable things belonging to the City of Chicago. All these bonds must be approved by the Mayor. All warrants drawn upon the treasurer on account of payrolls showing wages and salaries due city employes are signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the comptroller, stating the particular fund or appropriation to which the same is chargeable and made payable to the city paymaster, who is required forthwith to disburse the same to the persons lawfully entitled thereto. Such disbursements or payments made on account of wages and salaries, are made by pay checks, which in addition to the signatures which may be required by law, shall be signed by an assistant city paymaster and countersigned by the city paymaster, or by the first assistant city paymaster.

Election Commissioners

Commissioners—John C. Cannon, Thomas F. Judge, Abel A. Bach.
Chief Clerk—Isaac N. Powell.
Attorney—Frank D. Ayers.

The board of election commissioners is a creation of state law. Its three members are appointed by the county court, and become officers of that court when first appointed. They hold their offices for one, two and three years respectively, as designated in their appointment.

After the expiration of the term of office of the commissioners first appointed under the act, the successor of each of such commissioners is appointed for a term of three years. In case of a vacancy the county court has the power by appointment to fill it. Two leading political parties of the State are required to be represented on the commission and must be legal voters and householders residing in the city. No commissioner can hold any other office. The board elects one of its members as chairman and one as secretary. Each commissioner, before taking his seat on the board, takes an oath of office before the county judge, and executes a bond in the sum of \$10,000 conditioned upon the faithful performance of his duties. The office of the

commission is kept open on every day of the week except Sundays and legal holidays. The board provides ballot boxes, registry books, poll books, tally sheets, blanks and stationery of every description with printed headings and certificates necessary for the registry of voters and the conduct of elections. A chief clerk is appointed who has charge of the office of the board and required to be present and in attendance at all business hours. He also takes an oath of office and has the power to administer any oath that may be administered by a commissioner. Election precincts are established by the commissioners, the basis taken for each being the number of votes cast at the previous presidential election; each precinct to contain, as nearly as possible, three hundred voters. It appoints all judges and clerks of election and has management and control of the registration of voters.

Department of Electricity

City Electrician—William Carroll.

Superintendent of Construction—Harry Leser.

Chief Operator Fire Alarm Telegraph—Frank W. Swenie.

Chief of Electrical Repair Shop—Jacob F. Mehren.

Chief Operating Engineer—Frank B. Flynn.

Chief Arc Lamp Trimmer—Michael J. Malloy.

Chief Electrical Inspector—Geo. D. Bayle.

Gas Inspector—Wm. B. Burke.

Chief Clerk—John B. Porter.

The department of electricity was established by the city in 1898. The city electrician is appointed by the Mayor, by and with the consent of the city council. He has the management of the fire alarm telegraph and police telephone systems, of the municipal street lighting (electric, gas and gasoline), of the inspection of all electric wiring within the city, both inside the buildings and above, beneath and upon the surface of the streets, and of all electrical matters in which the city is interested, and appoints, in accordance with law, all subordinate officers and assistants in the department.

The ordinance provides for the control by the Fire Marshal of all fire alarm operators and the location of fire-alarm boxes, the city electrician being in charge of and responsible for the technical part of the work—the electrical, mechanical and operative—the Fire Marshal's control extending to that part of the operation which pertains to the proper and efficient transmission of the fire department's telegraphic and telephonic business.

In all matters pertaining to the operation of the electrical service of the police department, the city electrician is required to consult with the superintendent of police.

Department of Track Elevation

Superintendent—Walter J. Raymer.

This department was by ordinance created in 1896, when the city began the necessary work of effecting the elevation of steam railroad tracks at street crossings. At that date accidents at grade crossings had reached appalling proportions; but during the three years prior, a beginning was made directly by the council, through the chairman of the railroad committee, on the work of track elevation. This chairman was John A. O'Neil, and he became the superintendent upon the creation of the department, and held the position until December, 1907, when he was succeeded by Mr. Raymer. The work has prospered so that the total number of miles of main track elevated is 122.83 and the total miles of all tracks elevated is 681.29. Total number of subways constructed, 553; total estimated cost to the railway companies of work accomplished, \$46,520,250. The estimated cost of completing the track elevation in the city is \$13,670,173.

Office of Oil Inspector

Oil Inspector—Charles W. Andrews.

The head of the office of inspector of oils is appointed by the Mayor. His compensation is a salary in lieu of fees as formerly. He appoints, with the approval of the Mayor, not to exceed five deputies, for whom he is accountable. He executes a bond of ten thousand dollars, conditioned upon the faithful discharge of the duties of his office. Upon the application of any manufacturer, refiner or producer of or dealer in any description of coal oil, or of any officer or person to test such articles, the oil inspector tests the same by the approved method and instruments. Each barrel or package is branded according to the result of the test—approved, or condemned. The fee is six cents for every fifty-two gallons or major fraction thereof. He is required to keep a full and accurate account of all fees collected, and to make to the city comptroller a monthly report in writing, verified by his affidavit, showing all the fees collected by him during the preceding month.

Department of Local Transportation

Local Transportation Expert—M. B. Hereley.

This officer is appointed by the Mayor, the council concurring, and before entering upon the duties of his office he executes a bond to the city in the sum of five thousand dollars. He appoints such assistants as the council by ordinance provides. His duties are, to receive complaints concerning the service furnished by companies engaged in the business of local transportation, or concerning the failure of such companies to comply with the terms of their grants or with the general

ordinances of the city, applicable to them; to investigate and consider all such complaints and to take such action thereon as the facts may warrant; to investigate, without complaint of citizens, and to keep himself and the committee on local transportation informed as to the kind, quality and sufficiency of the service furnished by the companies engaged in the business of local transportation in the city; and also to make special investigations, and to procure special information, for the council or the committee on local transportation when ordered by them to do so.

Department for the Inspection of Boilers, Steam and Cooling Plants

Chief Inspector—J. J. Houlihan.

Supervising Engineer—R. B. Wilcox.

The head of the Department for the Inspection of Boilers, Steam and Cooling Plants, is the Chief Inspector, appointed by the Mayor. The person so appointed shall be qualified from practical experience in the design or construction and operation of boilers or other apparatus under pressure of whatsoever kind, to enable him to judge of their safety. The Supervising Engineer, who is also the Chief Deputy Inspector, is appointed by the Chief Inspector according to law. They each execute a bond to the city in the sum of five thousand dollars conditioned for the faithful performance of their duties. It is the duty of the department to pass upon the plans and specifications and issue permits for the installation of any pressure apparatus in a new plant or the remodeling, reconstruction of or addition to an existing plant, whether for power or heating purposes.

Department of Weights and Measures

Inspector of Weights and Measures—John Kjellander.

Chief Deputy—William F. Cluett.

The inspector of weights and measures is appointed by the Mayor. Before entering upon the duties of his office he executes a bond to the city in the sum of five thousand dollars. He examines once a year all weights, measures, scale beams, patent balances, steelyards and other instruments used for weighing and measuring in the city, except track scales and scales of capacity of three tons or upward, which are inspected once in every six months. He stamps with a seal all weights and measures and scales used which he may find accurate and delivers to the owner a certificate of accuracy. He has a scale of fees ranging from \$3.50 down to 5 cents. He turns in daily to the city collector all fees he has received; and at the same time he makes a report in writing to the city comptroller, showing in detail his transactions for the day.

Department of Municipal History

City Archivist—Miss Valentine Smith.

The duty and function of this department as declared in the ordinance creating it, is to collect, receive and preserve, and to arrange for public use and inspection, papers, manuscripts, books, letters, records, documents, maps, plats, relics and other articles and objects of every kind and nature whatsoever pertaining to the history, growth and development of the City of Chicago and its environs, or which may be of special historic or antiquarian interest to citizens of the City of Chicago.

Board of Street-Railway Supervising Engineers

Chairman and Chief Engineer—Bion J. Arnold.

Representing City—Charles V. Weston.

Representing Railways—Harvey B. Fleming.

Assistant Chief Engineer—George Weston.

Consulting Engineer—Mortimer E. Cooley.

The election of April 2, 1907, at which Hon. Fred A. Busse was chosen Mayor on the platform of a settlement of the then existing transportation problem, on the basis of an agreement with the companies insuring a rapid rehabilitation of the lines, was immediately followed up by the city council which passed an ordinance which sets forth the terms of that agreement. It was in pursuance of this compact that the board of supervising engineers was appointed. It consists of three persons, one selected by the companies and one selected by the city, and the third is Bion J. Arnold who has been the expert engineer representing the City of Chicago in traction negotiations during the past six years. Mr. Arnold is also chief engineer in charge of the preparation of the plans and specifications of the entire work of rehabilitation and of its supervision.

Office of City Physician

City Physician—L. Blake Baldwin, M. D.

The city physician is appointed by the Mayor. He is a member ex-officio of the department of health, but exercises no powers and performs no duty as such member, other than to advise and consult with the commissioner when he is requested to do so. He, when directed to do so by the superintendent of police, or any police officer in charge, examines and makes provision for the care of all persons found to be sick or injured or insane at any police station; and when directed so to do, by the corporation counsel, city attorney, superintendent of police or a police officer having charge of any police station, he investigates and examines all cases of physical injury or illness claimed to result from defective streets, alleys, sidewalks and bridges or from any cause which might render the city liable for damages, and reports the result of

his visit and investigation. He examines employes of the city and reports the physical conditions found. He is medical examiner in juvenile court cases of delinquent children. He makes monthly visits to the house of correction, the juvenile detention home, the city infants' hospital, the house of the good shepherd and the erring women's refuge, and submits a report of the medical service of these institutions to the city comptroller at the end of each month.

Board of Examiners of Plumbers

Master Plumber—O. W. Hermann.

Journeyman Plumber—Hugh H. Smith.

Secretary—G. L. McConnell.

The board of examiners of plumbers is composed of three members, one of whom is the commissioner of health, who is ex-officio chairman of the board; a second member is required to be a master plumber, and a third a journeyman plumber. The second and third members are appointed by the Mayor and Council, and they execute each a bond to the city in the sum of five thousand dollars for the faithful performance of their duties. The Mayor appoints a secretary to the board, who also gives a bond to the city in the sum of five thousand dollars. The board examines applicants for certificates as plumbers, and if satisfied as to the competency of any such applicant, and upon payment to the city collector of the fee of five dollars in case of an employing plumber, and of one dollar in case of a journeyman plumber, the board issues a certificate authorizing him to engage in or work at the business of plumbing. Stringent rules are in force requiring all plumbers to conform to the rules and regulations established by the commissioner of health.

Board of Examining Engineers

Members—Hugh J. Gleason, president; Frank K. Rittenhouse, vice-president; L. J. Griffin, secretary; J. F. O'Connor, inspector and clerk; C. F. Swingle, Henry McMahon and Daniel Holland, inspectors.

The board of examining engineers is appointed by the Mayor. It consists of three members, all of them practical engineers and competent judges of the construction of steam boilers and engines, and experienced in their operation. Its duty is to examine applicants for licenses as engineers and boiler or water tenders, and to issue to such applicants as are found qualified, certificates of qualification; each certificate issued expires by limitation one year from its date. An application for an engineer's license must be accompanied by a fee of two dollars and that of a boiler or water tender's license by a fee of one dollar. The board makes and enforces such rules for its government and that of its employes as it may deem proper or desirable.

Office of City Engineer

City Engineer—John Ericson.
Chief Clerk—W. J. Roach.

The City Engineer is the executive and engineering head of the Bureau of Engineering, Department of Public Works, and is in direct charge of all work pertaining to the construction, maintenance and operation of the water works system, which includes eleven pumping stations, forty-seven miles of water tunnels, five intake cribs, and twenty-two hundred miles of water mains; intercepting sewers and sewage pumping stations; all river and harbor work; and the construction, repair and maintenance of the city bridges over the Chicago river and its branches.

He also performs such other duties as may be required of him by the Commissioner of Public Works, or the ordinances of the City of Chicago, and all such services in the prosecution of public improvements as may require the skill and experience of a civil engineer.

Bureau of Bridges and Harbor

Chief Engineer—Thomas G. Pihlfeldt.
Assistant Engineer—John A. Lennartson.
Assistant Engineer in Charge of Construction—C. S. Rowe.
Harbor Master—Walter Scott.
Vessel Dispatcher—Francis B. Higgle.

The Bureau of Bridges and Harbor has the general charge, direction and supervision of all bridges and viaducts and of all work on the harbor. The Bureau is divided into the Bridge and Viaduct Division and the Harbor Division, which each has special charge and control of such portion of the work of the bureau as may be assigned to them. The Bridge and Viaduct Division prepares designs and drawings for new bridges and viaducts, directs and supervises construction and erection, has charge of bridge and viaduct repairs and maintenance and bridge operation. The Harbor Division exercises control over the Chicago Harbor, which is officially described as consisting of the Chicago river, its branches, forks and slips, the Calumet river and all slips connecting therewith, the drainage canal, all piers and basins, and Lake Michigan from the north to the south boundary lines of the city and three miles out into the lake from shore and for a further distance of five miles beyond, or east of the outer line of the sanitary jurisdiction of the City of Chicago.

Bureau of Police Records

Superintendent—Sergeant Horace H. Elliott.

This bureau was established January 1, 1905, to bring together the scattered records of the Department of Police. It at once became the

receiving place for all official reports of the department and a central point where all facts pertaining to police history are filed. Twice each day the official reports from all police stations are received, indexed and tabulated, then filed or referred as occasion may require. Full information concerning criminals wanted, arrests, held-over cases to the Grand Jury, indictments, Criminal and Municipal court proceedings and final convictions in these courts are received daily. Reports of homicide, assault, accident, sick assisted, missing persons, unidentified or insane persons and dead bodies found are by system of arrangement made instantly accessible. Daily and monthly statistical tabulations of facts deduced from these reports are also made. Newspaper articles covering criminal events are clipped and indexed for reference.

Bureau of Maps

Superintendent—John D. Riley.

The superintendent of maps performs such duties as may be required of him by the commissioner of public works, or the ordinances of the city. He is ex-officio examiner of subdivisions; he examines all plats and maps of subdivisions of land in the city upon their presentation to him, and in cases where he gives his approval, he certifies of the fact, which certificate becomes a record in law. He keeps all records of maps and plats; of all matters pertaining to street numbers; and he makes all maps and plats which may be required by any department of the city.

Bureau of Statistics and Municipal Library

City Statistician—Francis A. Eastman.

Assistant City Statistician—Frederic Rex.

The ordinance creating the Bureau of Statistics provides for the appointment of a City Statistician and an Assistant City Statistician, and such other employes as the City Council may provide for; and it defines the duties of the head of the Bureau to be, "to collect, compile and publish, whenever directed so to do by the City Council or the City Comptroller, statistics and information relating to the City of Chicago, and statistics relating to the government and operations of other municipalities. He shall keep on file all reports printed or published by the city, or any of its departments relating to the government, management or control of said city, or any of its departments, and shall perform such other duties as may from time to time be required of him by the City Comptroller." A large part of the work of the bureau consists of correspondence carried on with officials of other cities, in this country and in other countries, and the making of researches in various directions for local governmental facts, at the request of correspondents and citizens.

Bureau of Sanitary Inspection

Chief Sanitary Inspector—Charles B. Ball.

As a division of the department of health the bureau of sanitary inspection has supervision of the installation of sanitary appliances in new buildings; it inspects upon complaint all buildings, workshops, and premises whatsoever; passes upon nuisances and serves notices; compels the abatement of nuisances; brings law suits where necessary; examines and condemns defective plumbing; causes proper ventilation to be applied to living rooms, and to other places than those of habitation; orders filthy yards, cellars and unoccupied grounds cleaned; and, generally, inspects all dwellings, workshops, factories, and neglected areas and alleys, and pronounces judgment upon the same when they are found to be defective as to airiness or cleanliness. The bureau exacts and collects legal fees for inspections, which fees are turned over to the city collector. Approving certificates are issued for workshops, restaurants and bakeries. It has control of night-soil scavengers and their operations. The sanitary inspector has police power and he, or his assistants and employees, may enter any suspected building or upon any grounds at his discretion, and make and enforce such orders regarding either or all of them as he or they may deem necessary and proper.

Custodian Department of Police

Custodian—DeWitt C. Cregier.

The General Superintendent of Police appoints according to law a person to act as custodian of the Department of Police to receive all property seized or taken by the police and found on the streets, and the person so appointed is designated and known as custodian of lost and stolen property. It is the duty of such officer to keep a record of all property taken possession of by the police department. If such property be not claimed by the rightful owners and possession surrendered within sixty days from the date of the seizure, the custodian must cause to be published in the official newspaper of the city a description of such property, together with the date on which property was taken possession of, and give notice that if such property be not claimed by the rightful owner or owners within ten days of the date of such publication, it would be sold at public auction at such place and in such manner as the Superintendent of Police shall prescribe. In case of sale, costs are deducted from the proceeds and the remainder is paid to the City Collector to be credited to the Police Pension Fund. The custodian handles and prepares all exhibits of evidence in murder cases, burglaries, hold-ups, etc. It is his duty to destroy all gambling implements and all weapons when confiscated by the courts. He keeps a record during each month of all property returned to their respective owners by the police department, a copy of which is printed in the Police Bulletin monthly.

House of Correction

California Avenue, near 26th Street

Superintendent—John L. Whitman.

Deputy Superintendent—P. J. O'Connell.

The superintendent of the House of Correction has the custody, rule, charge and keeping of that institution, and of all persons committed to it, under the supervision and direction of the board of inspectors. He receives into the House of Correction such persons as may be sentenced thereto by any court or magistrate of Cook County authorized by the laws of the state or by any ordinance of the city, or by any town or village of the county having a contract with the city for the care of its prisoners. He is required to put each of such persons as are able to labor to the work which they are respectively best able to do, not to exceed ten hours for each working day; each person so put to labor is credited with fifty cents a day, exclusive of his or her board. The John Worthy School is associated with the House of Correction.

In all its departments the House of Correction is frequently viewed by a board of inspectors, appointed by the Mayor, but who serve without money compensation; as their appointment is complimentary, their services are benevolent. The present board consists of George Mason, chairman; John J. Sloan, and Charles A. McCulloch.

The population of this mildly penal institution will average for the year about 2,000. Nearly all trades and professions, even, are represented, ensuring to the different industries carried on there enough skilled and common laborers to man the different plants. Of these, the bakery, the shoe, the tailor, the brick making, the stone crusher, and the limekiln plants are well equipped. The woman's department is supplied with sewing facilities; here the "mending" for all the inmates is done. The hospital is as well ordered as any private institution of the kind. There are sixty acres in the entire enclosure.

The printing department, in its present approach to completeness, is comparatively new. The shop is of brick and 40x60 feet. The last report of the superintendent of the House of Correction, alluding to the printing department, says: "In doing this work for the other departments of the city government the whole people get the benefit of our prisoners' labor, and the money that otherwise would be paid out is saved to the taxpayers."

Bureau of Information and Complaints

Chief Clerk in Charge—Harry Porges.

The bureau of complaints is conducted by a chief clerk who is assigned to that duty by the commissioner of public works. Here receives complaints from the citizens against any branch of the city service, and concerning the misdoings, not specially within the cognizance of the law, of individuals or corporations. The bureau itself takes action on such complaints, or refers them to the appropriate departments.

Bureau of Water

Superintendent—William J. McCourt.
Chief Clerk—John C. Schubert.
Cashier—Otto A. Dreier.
Chief Accountant—Augustus F. Heintze.
Assessor—Thomas H. Byrne.
Inspector—J. J. Ward.

The bureau of water is a division of the department of public works. The superintendent of the bureau has special charge of the collection of water assessments and rates.

Water Pipe Extension

Superintendent—H. C. Lucas.
Assistant Superintendent—John P. Allen.
Chief Inspector—George West.
Chief Clerk—C. H. Goll.

The bureau of water pipe extension is a division of the department of public works. The superintendent of the bureau has special charge of the extension of the city's water mains, repairs and maintenance.

Bureau of Streets

Superintendent—Michael J. Doherty.
Assistant Superintendent—Patrick McCarthy.
Asst. Supt. in Charge of Street and Alley Cleaning—Frank W. Solon.

The bureau of streets is a division of the department of public works. The superintendent of the bureau has charge of the improvement and repair of streets and sidewalks and of street and alley cleaning and the removal of garbage and ashes and obstructions of any kind outside the building line.

Bureau of Sewers

Superintendent—William E. Quinn.
Chief Clerk—Ed Cullerton, Jr.

The Superintendent of Sewers has special charge of the construction of all public and private sewers and catch basins laid on or in any public street, alley or way, except where the cost of such construction is to be paid for wholly or in part by special assessment. He has charge of the issuance of all permits for connection with, or repairs to, the sewerage system of the city.

Bureau of Compensation

Chief Clerk—Henry V. McGurran.

The bureau of compensation is under the direction and control of the commissioner of public works. It receives and has charge of all applications for permits to use streets, alleys, or public grounds, or any underground space, and attends to all matters connected with their issuance.

Bureau of Fire Arms

Superintendent—Sergeant Chas. M. Atkinson.

Pursuant to the passage of two ordinances in March of this year, one making it unlawful for any person domiciled in the city of Chicago to own or purchase fire arms unless having a permit or license therefor, the other an ordinance making it unlawful for any dealer to sell such fire arms at retail without first procuring a license for the sale of the same to individuals thus licensed to purchase and own the same, the Bureau of Fire Arms was organized and placed under the jurisdiction and control of the Police Department. It receives all applications of persons for individual permits or license to own fire arms. It investigates such applicants as to their fitness to own such weapons, and records, tabulates and indexes such applications; also their weapons so registered; and keeps a record of all applications that are rejected; also a list of all confiscated weapons and the persons in whose possession they were found. A record is kept of all dealers and their daily reports of sales are required to be furnished by them to this Bureau.

Department of Smoke Inspection

Smoke Inspector—Paul P. Bird.

Chief Assistant Smoke Inspector—Robert H. Kuss.

Under the terms of an ordinance providing for smoke inspection and its abatement in the City of Chicago passed by the City Council on July 8, 1908, a Smoke Inspector is appointed by the Mayor, such appointee to be qualified by technical training and experience in the theory and practice of the construction and operation of steam boilers and furnaces and also in the theory and practice of smoke abatement and prevention. A Chief Assistant Smoke Inspector, appointed by the Smoke Inspector, is bonded in the sum of \$5,000.00 conditioned upon the faithful performance of his duties, and his required qualifications are similar to those of the Smoke Inspector. The ordinance further provides that the Mayor may appoint eight members of a Smoke Abatement Commission, to serve without compensation. This Commission may name an advisory board of mechanical engineers, consisting of three members, compensated to the extent of \$10.00 per meeting per member. The Smoke Department is employed in the detection and prosecution of violators of the provisions of the ordinance, and in the supervision of the construction or reconstruction of plants where heat or power or both of them are generated. In the supervision of construction the officials are required to approve only such proposed installations as provide adequate means for the prevention of smoke. Dense smoke coming from the chimney of any building or premises owned privately or by the city, or from the chimney connected with any boat or locomotive, is forbidden by the ordinance.

Bureau of Food Inspection

Chief Inspector—Dr. G. Koehler.

Fish Inspector—Adolph Burmeister.

The division of milk and food inspection is a part of the department of health. Its officers are appointed by the commissioner of health; they are, a superintendent, a bacteriologist and a chemist, who must be persons skilled in the sciences of analytical chemistry and bacteriology, and before entering upon their duties they each execute a bond to the city in the sum of five thousand dollars. The superintendent and bacteriologist have charge of the milk and food division of the department of health, and these officers together with the chemist, make examinations of meat, water, foods, drugs, fish and fowl, and such medical diagnosis and other examinations as may be directed by the commissioner of health. Licenses for vending any of the articles named are issued by the commissioner, and the inspectors see to it that no company or person carries on his business without a license. They are charged with the detection of impure, diluted or adulterated cream or milk or food, and with the condemnation of the same.

THE CITY COUNCIL

The declaration of state law is, that the city council shall consist of the Mayor and Aldermen. In respect that the Mayor is a part of the council, and presides at its meetings, and votes when there is a tie of ayes and nays, the city council of Chicago differs from two other legislative bodies of the kind of greatest importance; that of New York, and that of London. In most other respects, one board of aldermen is much like another, or if considerable difference there be, it is seen in the number and description of objects regarding which legislation is permitted.

For an elector to be eligible to the office of alderman of the city of Chicago, he must reside within the ward for which he is elected; must not be in arrears in the payment of any tax or other liability to the city; he shall not be directly or indirectly interested in any contract whatever to which the city is a party; he can hold no other office while he continues as alderman, the salary of which is payable out of the city treasury; and he cannot individually or as a member of a firm, be engaged in any business transaction (other than official) with the city, or any one of its officers, whereby any money is paid out of the city treasury to such member or firms.

The vote required for the passage of all ordinances, with a single exception, is a majority vote of the aldermen present forming a quorum. A concurrence of two-thirds of all the aldermen elect is required to sell any city or school property.

The city council has jurisdiction in and over all places within one-half mile of the city, for the purpose of enforcing health and quarantine ordinances and regulations guarding the health of the people.

The election of aldermen is held on the first Tuesday of April of each year. The charter fixes the whole number of aldermen, and the city council divides the city into one-half as many wards as the total number of aldermen to which the city is entitled; and one alderman is annually elected in and for each ward, to hold his office for two years, and until his successor is elected and qualified. In the formation of the wards the population of each is required to be as nearly equal to any other, and the ward as compact, as practicable, and of contiguous territory.

Of the powers of the city council the statute enumerates and describes ninety-six; the greatest of which are six; all relating to the control of the finances and property of the corporation. These collectively

cover the appropriation of money for corporate purposes; the levying and collecting of taxes; the amount, terms and manner of issuing licenses; the borrowing of money on the credit of the corporation for corporate purposes, and the issuing of bonds therefor (in all cases limiting the amount so as in the aggregate not to exceed five per centum on the value of taxable property of the city as shown by the last assessment of state and county taxes), and the providing for the payment of interest on the bonds issued; and the issuing of bonds in place of, or to supply means to meet, maturing bonds, or the consolidating or funding of them. Such are the outlines within which the council is restrained in its financial legislation. But even so there is room and verge enough for the framing of measures that are the equals of many important ones that have the attention of the nation, in the congress of the United States—measures that are broader and deeper than any that the legislature of the state is often called upon to frame and pass, for the wise sustaining of the public institutions under their care. The total annual expenditures of the city of Chicago exceed those of the state by a million of dollars; and yet, as is shown by a comparison of footings, Chicago is more economically ordered and governed than any other large city in this country. As to how, relatively to those of private individuals or firms, the financial affairs of the city are managed, and with what degree of corresponding success, the account by Alderman Frank I. Bennett, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Council, lately printed in a local magazine, will be sufficiently informing.

“The management of the financial affairs of Chicago,” wrote Alderman Bennett, “are controlled by the charter of the city, the general laws of the state and by the Constitution. Unlike the individual in the management of his financial affairs, the city is limited by specific law and must run its affairs in strict conformity therewith; and while the individual may lawfully exercise discretion and judgment, oftentimes to his advantage, in the transaction of his business, the city finds itself confined to fixed rules, from which it cannot depart, no matter how great the benefit of such departure might be. Great as might be the advantages of wider latitude in this respect, it is undoubtedly true that these limitations are necessary safeguards against dishonesty and bad judgment. Under these circumstances, all other things being equal, there never will be the same success in managing the city’s finances as the successful business man will make in his private affairs.

“On the other hand, the city has some advantages over the individual, for within its limitations its credit is unquestioned, and its ability to obtain borrowed funds, at current rates or less, is certain, and while its income from taxes is sometimes disturbed by uncertain assessment of property and erratic legislation, that income can be depended upon more nearly than the transactions of the individual.

"Chicago derives its income from taxes and miscellaneous receipts, consisting of license fees, compensation for special privileges, permits, earnings of departments, court costs and fines. About 40 per cent come from taxes and 60 per cent from miscellaneous sources, and two-thirds of this latter, or nearly 40 per cent of the entire city's income, is from saloon licenses. In this statement the income from street railways is not included, as up to the present time such moneys have been kept in a separate fund. The income referred to is what is known as the corporate fund and does not include the school or library taxes, which, although levied and appropriated by the City Council, are expended by the respective boards. In addition to the corporate fund the city administers the affairs of the Water Department and also of special assessment. Collections or receipts from the sale of water are used solely for repair, operation, maintenance and extension of the water system and cannot lawfully be commingled with the general fund, although the city may expend money from the general fund for the benefit of the water system, as it is now doing. The moneys received from special assessments are trust funds and can only be expended in payment for the particular improvement for which they are levied, none of these moneys being used for maintenance of the Board of Local Improvements or the court costs, that burden having been placed upon the city by law, and is paid out of the corporate fund.

"In addition to the city's current income from taxes and miscellaneous sources, it may from time to time, within its limit of indebtedness, issue its bonds running not longer than 20 years, and to meet the principal and interest thereof may levy a tax. The present practice is to issue its bonds payable one-twentieth each year, thereby resulting in a great saving in loss of interest on the sinking fund."

When it is remembered that there are only seventy aldermen, to do the work of the city in the council, and that the legislature of the state numbers—senators and representatives together—two hundred and five members, the conclusion is irresistible that the average of ability and industry in the city council is very high. Many years ago, a then Mayor and for many terms a congressman, well called the council the "nursery of statesmen." It is so, whether or not any of the aldermen rise to seats in the national house or national senate. Work identical in form, and largely in substance, with that done in the legislative halls at Washington, is imposed upon the ward representatives. Of course, an able and prudent Mayor (the council consisting of the Mayor and Aldermen) is and must be of great help to the aldermen. As explaining this legal relation, and too as presenting a deliberate view of the manner in which it is now observed, liberty is taken of introducing here a notable writing of recent date, on the subject by Alderman Milton J. Foreman.

Alderman Foreman says: "One of the most important things, if not

the most important thing for the future, that Mayor Busse has accomplished during the first year of his administration has been to bring the city council and the administrative and executive branches of the city government into close and harmonious co-ordination.

"I question whether the oldest alderman in the service can remember when this condition appertained, even to a small degree. In the past, instead of harmonious correlation between these activities there was one of absolute non-association.

"The chief business of the city council upon each succeeding Monday night was listening to messages vetoing measures that had passed at the preceding meeting. Many of these ordinances had been drawn in the law department of the city itself, and many others were at the request of the various departments of the city. Many of the vetoes were purely on questions of form, or literary style, upon which even city officials may differ.

"The city council and its committees felt no obligation or duty to consult the chief executive upon any ordinance which they had under consideration, and the chief executive felt that he was under no obligation to communicate his views or advise with the members of the city council as to his intentions after the passage of ordinances. The result was that ordinances were passed with the full expectation that no matter how perfect they might be, they would be vetoed, if by so doing political capital could be made or newspaper notoriety secured.

"One of the results of this anomalous condition was that the committee work became careless, for it was generally felt that ordinances would be vetoed anyway, and no credit would be given to the council for careful and studious work.

"When Mayor Busse took his seat, at the first meeting of the council in April, 1907, the short message which he delivered to the city council was upon the subject of a closer union between the executive, administrative and legislative branches of the City of Chicago, a closer co-ordination for the benefit of the people.

"A scrutiny of the council proceedings for the past year will disclose the fact that not as many veto messages have been received in the entire year as were often received in one meeting in previous years.

"And I have no fear of being challenged in the statement that the character of the legislation during that period is equal, if not superior, to any legislation that has ever been passed by any previous city council.

"For the first time in many years most of the ordinances that have been passed represent the joint wisdom of a majority of the city council and the executive.

"Council committees have adopted the policy, at the instance of Mayor Busse, of consulting with him upon questions under consideration, and he has given them his judgment, suggestions and advice, without hesitation and without any political or four-flush reservations. On the other hand, he has, unasked, offered suggestions to committees

having particular subjects in hand, wherever he deemed such course and suggestions in the interest of the people of the City of Chicago.

"In other words, the mayor himself realized that practical working co-ordination between the executive and legislative branches was necessary to secure the governmental results which people had a right to expect, and has not reserved his opinion on pending questions until such time as he could offer it as veto and himself as the savior of the public rights, though the objections raised were puerile and valueless."

The aldermen themselves are busy, hardworking servants of their constituents. Each one is both the business agent of his ward and the representative of its interests. Besides, he is alderman of the city, and looks after and promotes the general welfare. It is no light, unimportant task that he engages to perform when he takes the oath of office. Whether listening to the requests and complaints of his neighbors, or attending in the council chamber, he is under stress of duty. Not only is he a representative of his ward, but the friend also, the solicitor, of its individual citizens; he runs about wherever their affairs call him; and he is happiest when he accomplishes most for them. For all his time, and all his service, the alderman is paid fifteen hundred dollars a year.

Under a law enacted by the legislature at its recent session, the aldermen may increase the yearly salary of the members of the council, the amount in contemplation being \$3,500; but only such of the present aldermen can benefit by the increase as shall succeed themselves, or may chance to be again elected at a later day.



PERSONNEL OF THE CITY COUNCIL

FRED A. BUSSE

Mayor

JOHN R. McCABE

City Clerk

WARD	ALDERMEN	PHONE
1st	MICHAEL KENNA, D, 279 Clark st. - - JOHN J. COUGHLIN, D, 125 La Salle st. - -	Harrison 872 Main 1157
2nd	GEO. F. HARDING, JR., R, 155 Wash. st. - - THOMAS J. DIXON, R, 299 Fifth av. - -	Main 3394 Harrison 28
3rd	MILTON J. FOREMAN, R, Chl. T. & T. Bldg. - - WM. J. PRINGLE, R, 723, 184 La Salle st. - -	Central 711 Main 2466
4th	JOHN W. McNEAL, D, 2807 Archer av. - - JOHN A. RICHERT, D, 2603 S. Halsted st. - -	Yards 741 Yards 1148
5th	ALEX. J. BURKE, R, 3529 S. Marshfield av. - - WILLIAM J. McKENNA, R, 3837 Archer av. - -	
6th	LINN H. YOUNG, R, 1121 Ft. Dearborn Bldg. - - ARTHUR B. McCOID, R, 810, 122 Monroe st. - -	Central 400 Central 707
7th	FRANK I. BENNETT, R, 818 Chmbr. Comm. - - BERNARD W. SNOW, R, 1448 Marquette Bldg. - -	Main 4014 Central 1872
8th	P. H. MOYNIHAN, R, 719 92d pl - - - JOHN H. JONES, R, 9113 Com'l av - - -	S. Chicago 493 S. Chicago 462
9th	DENNIS J. EGAN, D, 830 Chgo. Op. H. Bk. - - HENRY L. FICK, D, 38 W. 12th st. - -	Main 4730 Canal 816
10th	THOMAS F. SCULLY, D, 156 Washb'ne av. - - RUDOLPH HURT, D, 637 Blue Island av. - -	Canal 2576
11th	E. F. CULLERTON, D, 511, 97 Clark st. - - OTTO J. NOVAK, R, 512 S. Robey st. - -	Central 5359 Ashland 6641
12th	MICHAEL ZIMMER, D, 1047 W. 21st pl. - - JOSEPH Z. UHLIR, R, 814 97 Clark st. - -	Canal 726 Central 6324
13th	ARTHUR W. FULTON, R, 1103 Ashland Bk. - - JAMES E. EVANS, R, 391 S. Campbell av. - -	Central 4368 Seely 4446
14th	JAMES H. LAWLEY, R, 651 W. Chgo. av. - - CHARLES J. LUCAS, R, 913 Fulton st. - -	Humboldt 7943 Ashland 6971
15th	HERMAN F. KRUGER, D, 119 N. Mozart st. - - ALBERT W. BEILFUSS, R, 448 Milwaukee av. - -	Humboldt 400 Monroe 339
16th	STANLEY H. KUNZ, D, 685 Noble st. - - FRANK W. KORALESKI, D, 704, 132 Clark st. - -	Monroe 2006 Main 2603

17th....	{	LEWIS D. SITTS, R. 440 Grand av.	-	-	Monroe	4355
		WILLIAM E. DEVER, D, 50, 70 La Salle st.	-	-	Main	655
18th....	{	JOHN J. BRENNAN, D, 186 W. Madison st.	-	-	Monroe	3067
		MICHAEL C. CONLON, D, 381 W. Madison st.	-	-	Monroe	592
19th....	{	JOHN POWERS, D, 79 Macallister pl.	-	-	Monroe	1215
		JAMES B. BOWLER, D, 460 W. Taylor st.	-	-	Monroe	4943
20th....	{	JOHN P. STEWART, R, 126 Adams st.	-	-	Harrison	2111
		NICHOLAS R. FINN, D, 818 Reaper Blk.	-	-	Central	1690
21st....	{	FRANCIS W. TAYLOR, R, 247 Monadnock bldg.	-	-	Harrison	263
		CHARLES M. FOELL, R, 803 Atwood Bldg.	-	-	Main	1656
22nd....	{	ARTHUR JOSETTI, R, 220 E. North av.	-	-	Lincoln	1319
		B. F. CLETTENBERG, R, 151 La Salle st.	-	-	Central	1730
23rd ...	{	JACOB A. HEY, R, 924 N. Halsted st.	-	-	Lincoln	942
		FRED A. BRITTEN, R, 1010, 140 Dearborn st.	-	-	Central	4624
24th....	{	ALBERT HAHNE, R, 781 Clybourn av.	-	-	Lincoln	2100
		HERMAN G. REDWANZ, R, 113 Fullerton av.	-	-	Lincoln	1416
25th....	{	WINFIELD P. DUNN, R, 429 La Salle st.	-	-	Harrison	7239
		CHAS. M. THOMSON, Ind, N. Y. Life Bldg.	-	-	Central	5003
26th....	{	WILLIAM F. LIPPS, R, 522, 35 Randolph st.	-	-	Central	5777
		PETER REINBERG, D, 3465 N. Robey st.	-	-	Edge.	97
27th....	{	HENRY J. SIEWERT, R, 1331 Armitage av.	-	-	Humboldt	1370
		JAMES F. CLANCY, R, 1577 N. Troy st.	-	-	Humboldt	4167
28th....	{	F. D. CONNERY, D, 1523 N. Washtenaw av.	-	-	Humboldt	6887
		WM. H. BLENCOE, R, 338 Humboldt bd.	-	-	Humboldt	6195
29th....	{	JOHN DOWNEY, D, 5043 S. Hermitage av.	-	-	Yards	4837
		JOHN GOLOMBIEWSKI, R, 1810 W. 48th st.	-	-	Yards	4816
30th....	{	MICHAEL McINERNEY, D, 4541 Lowe av.	-	-	Yards	2053
		JOHN BURNS, R, 5438 Union av.	-	-	Yards	4606
31st....	{	PATRICK J. O'CONNELL, D, 5958 Normal av.	-	-	Wentworth	4508
		WILLIAM J. ROBERTS, R, 5644 Peoria st.	-	-	Wentworth	4459
32nd....	{	ALBERT J. FISHER, R, 258, 159 La Salle st.	-	-	Central	1963
		HOMER E. TINSMAN, R, 607, 84 La Salle st.	-	-	Main	3037
33rd ...	{	WILLIAM C. HUNT, R, 1244 94th st.	-	-	Burnside	324
		ERNEST BIHL, R, 11938 S. Halsted st.	-	-	W. Pullman	2172
34th....	{	JOSEPH F. KOHOUT, D, 619 Chi. Op. H'se.	-	-	Main	3819
		PATRICK J. NOLAN, D, 1970 W. Madison st.	-	-	Kedzie	313
35th....	{	FRANK L. RACE, R, 5719 Ontario st.	-	-	Austin	1152
		CHAS. J. FORSBERG, R, 2583 W. Superior st.	-	-	Austin	4942

WILLIAM H. BROWN, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Regular Meetings of the Council held every Monday at 7:30 p. m. (except when otherwise ordered at a regular meeting).

Standing Committees 1908-9

Official Clerk to all the Council Committees (except the Finance Committee)
—John R. McCabe, City Clerk.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

(Regular Meetings Fridays, 2:30 o'clock)

Chairman—Frank I. Bennett

Members—Bennett, Foreman, Young, Snow, Moynihan, Scully, Zimmer, Beilfuss, Sitts, Finn, Foell, Reinberg, O'Connell, Bihl, Kohout.

Secretary—Herbert B. White

LOCAL TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE

(Regular Meetings Thursdays, 2 o'clock)

Chairman—Milton J. Foreman

Members—Foreman, McNeal, Young, Egan, Zimmer, Dever, Stewart, Finn, Foell, Dunn, Reinberg, Siewert, Bihl.

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

(Regular Meetings Tuesdays, 2:30 o'clock)

Chairman—William E. Dever

Members—Dever, Harding, Pringle, Richert, McCold, Hurt, Uhlir, Fulton, Powers, Lipps, Connery, McInerney, Kohout.

LICENSE COMMITTEE

Chairman—Winfield P. Dunn

Members—Dunn, Pringle, Young, Uhlir, Kruger, Bowler, Stewart, Josetti, Siewert, Downey, Tinsman, Nolan, Race.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

(Regular Meetings Wednesdays, 2:30 o'clock)

Chairman—Michael Zimmer

Members—Zimmer, Harding, Richert, Young, Cullerton, Lawley, Britten, Hahne, Dunn, Lipps, Connery, Burns, Race.

GAS, OIL AND ELECTRIC LIGHT COMMITTEE

(Regular Meetings Fridays, 2:30 o'clock)

Chairman—William J. Pringle

Members—Pringle, Snow, Scully, Beilfuss, Sitts, Bowler, Stewart, Foell, Reinberg, Downey, Burns, O'Connell, Forsberg.

STREETS AND ALLEYS COMMITTEE, North Division

(Regular Meetings Wednesdays, 2 o'clock)

Chairman—Peter Reinberg

Members—Reinberg, Taylor, Josetti, Hey, Hahne, Dunn.

STREETS AND ALLEYS COMMITTEE, South Division

(Regular Meetings Thursdays, 2:30 o'clock)

Chairman—Thomas J. Dixon

Members—Dixon, Kenna, Pringle, McNeal, Burke, McCold, Snow, Moynihan, Downey, McInerney, Roberts, Fisher, Hunt.

STREETS AND ALLEYS COMMITTEE, West Division

(Regular Meetings Mondays, 2:30 o'clock)

Chairman—Dennis J. Egan

Members—Egan, Hurt, Cullerton, Uhlir, Fulton, Lawley, Kruger, Kunz, Sitts, Brennan, Powers, Stewart, Slewert, Connery, Nolan, Forsberg.

BUILDING DEPARTMENT COMMITTEE**Chairman—John H. Jones**

Members—Jones, Dixon, Richert, McCoid, Fick, Brennan, Taylor, Britten, Thomson, Lipps, Slewert, Fisher, Hunt.

STATE LEGISLATION COMMITTEE**Chairman—Nicholas R. Finn**

Members—Finn, Coughlin, Dixon, Foreman, McKenna, Young, Beilfuss, Conlon, Powers, Clettenberg, McInerney, Tinsman, Kohout.

HARBORS, WHARVES AND BRIDGES COMMITTEE**Chairman—John P. Stewart**

Members—Stewart, Coughlin, Fick, Novak, Fulton, Kunz, Sitts, Hahne, Blencoe, Golombiewski, Tinsman, Bihl, Race.

**SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS AND GENERAL TAXATION
COMMITTEE****Chairman—Joseph C. Uhlir**

Members—Uhlir, McNeal, McKenna, Egan, Hurt, Lucas, Conlon, Bowler, Hahne, Thomson, Golombiewski, Burns, Fisher.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT COMMITTEE**Chairman—John Burns**

Members—Burns, Foreman, Fick, Novak, Evans, Koraleski, Conlon, Taylor, Hey, Clancy, Blencoe, Downey, Hunt.

FIRE DEPARTMENT COMMITTEE**Chairman—Albert J. Fisher**

Members—Fisher, Coughlin, McNeal, Burke, McKenna, Snow, Lucas, Kunz, Brennan, Clettenberg, Redwanz, Golombiewski, Forsberg.

POLICE DEPARTMENT AND BRIDEWELL COMMITTEE**Chairman—William C. Hunt**

Members—Hunt, Moynihan, Fick, Evans, Lawley, Kruger, Koraleski, Conlon, Hey, Clancy, McInerney, Nolan, Race.

WATER DEPARTMENT COMMITTEE**Chairman—Charles J. Forsberg**

Members—Forsberg, McKenna, Jones, Novak, Kruger, Brennan, Powers, Redwanz, McInerney, Tinsman, Bihl, Kohout, Race.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMITTEE**Chairman—Patrick J. O'Connell**

Members—O'Connell, Kenna, Burke, McCoid, Cullerton, Fulton, Lucas, Kruger, Koraleski, Britten, Redwanz, Thomson, Connery.

ELECTIONS COMMITTEE

Chairman—William J. Roberts

Members—Roberts, Coughlin, Richert, Burke, McCoid, Fick, Cullerton, Evans, Lucas, Josetti, Thomson, Blencoe, Downey.

RULES COMMITTEE

Chairman—Edward F. Cullerton

Members—Cullerton, Coughlin, Dixon, Young, Bennett, Scully, Zimmer, Bowler, Finn, Clettenberg, Thomson, Clancy, Connery.

STREET NOMENCLATURE COMMITTEE

Chairman—Jacob A. Hey

Members—Hey, Coughlin, Foreman, Fulton, Lawley, Koraleski, Dever, Brennan, Josetti, Redwanz, Blencoe, Golomblewski, Tinsman.

CITY HALL AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS COMMITTEE

Chairman—Francis W. Taylor

Members—Taylor, Kenna, Harding, Young, Bennett, Jones, Scully, Dever, Finn, Clettenberg, Golomblewski, Roberts, Nolan.

PRINTING COMMITTEE

Chairman—James H. Lawley

Members—Lawley, Kenna, Burke, Novak, Evans, Kunz, Conlon, Bowler, Britten, Redwanz, Clancy, O'Connell, Forsberg.

Select Committees 1908-9

ON TRACK ELEVATION

Chairman—William F. Lipps

Members—Lipps, Harding, Moynihan, Egan, Zimmer, Clettenberg, Roberts, Fisher, Kohout.

ON COMPENSATION

(Regular Meetings Saturdays, 11 o'clock)

Chairman—Bernard W. Snow

Members—Snow, Pringle, Dever, Hey, Dunn, Nolan.

ON PUBLIC LANDS

Chairman—Arthur B. McCoid

Members—McCoid, Dixon, Pringle, Fick, Uhlir, Dever, Finn, Foell, Golomblewski, Roberts, Forsberg.

SPECIAL PARK COMMISSION

Chairman—Albert W. Beilfuss

Members—Beilfuss, McNeal, Jones, Hurt, Josetti, Hahne, Reinberg, Hunt, Race.
Secretary—A. W. O'Neill

CITIZEN MEMBERS OF SPECIAL PARK COMMISSION

Jens Jensen
James H. Burdett
Dwight H. Perkins
George L. Pfeiffer

William Best
Albert F. Keeney
Otto C. Schneider
Abraham M. Liebling

Edward A. Halsey
Clarence F. Buckingham
Frederick Greeley
William Hale Thompson

Rules and Order of Business of the City Council of the City of Chicago, 1908-9

Meetings of the City Council

RULE 1.—Regular meetings of the City Council shall be held every Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock, unless otherwise ordered at a regular meeting. Special meetings may be held at any time, on call of the Mayor, or any three or more Aldermen; such call shall be in writing, duly signed, and shall be presented to the Clerk, who shall proceed immediately to prepare notices of the same, and shall cause them to be served on the members of the Council, in the usual manner; such notices shall describe, in brief, the nature or objects of the call.

At every special meeting the call for the same shall be read and afterward filed by the Clerk, and no business other than that proposed by the call shall be in order at such meeting.

Order of Business

RULE 2.—At the hour appointed for the meeting, the Clerk (or some one appointed to fill his place) shall proceed to call the roll of members, mark the absentees, and announce whether a quorum (i. e., a majority of all the members elected) be present. Upon the appearance of a quorum, the Council shall be called to order, the presiding officer taking the chair, if present, and the Council appointing a temporary Chairman, if he should be absent. If a quorum do not appear, the Council shall not thereby stand adjourned unless by a vote of the members present. When a quorum is present the Council shall proceed to the business before it, which shall be conducted in the following order:

1.—The reading of the minutes of the proceedings of the last meeting or meetings, amendment and approval of the same, unless dispensed with by the Council.

2.—Reports of city officers.

3.—Presentation of petitions, communications, resolutions and ordinances.

4.—Unfinished business of preceding meetings.

5.—Reports of standing committees.

6.—Reports of select committees.

7.—Miscellaneous business.

RULE 3.—All questions relating to the priority of business shall be decided by the Chair, without debate, subject to appeal.

Duties and Privileges of President

RULE 4.—The presiding officer shall preserve order and decorum, and may speak to points of order in preference to other members, rising from his seat for that purpose and shall decide all questions of order, sub-

ject to an appeal to the City Council, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once without the unanimous consent of the Council.

RULE 5.—While the presiding officer is putting the question, no member shall walk across or out of the Council room.

RULE 6.—Every member, previous to his speaking, making a motion or seconding the same, shall rise from his seat and address himself to the presiding officer, and say, "Mr. President," but shall not proceed with his remarks until recognized and named by the Chair.

RULE 7.—When two or more members rise at once, the presiding officer shall name the member who is first to speak.

RULE 8.—During the session of the Council, only city officers, ex-aldermen and persons connected with the press shall be admitted within the bar of the City Council chamber, unless upon invitation of the Chairman. Lobbying shall not be permitted.

RULE 9.—In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct, the presiding officer shall have the power to require the chamber to be cleared if necessary.

RULE 10.—Smoking shall be strictly prohibited in the council chamber during the session of the Council.

Duties and Privileges of Members

RULE 11.—When a member wishes to present a communication, petition, order, resolution or other original matter, he shall rise in his place and briefly state its nature before presenting the same; and the Chairman shall call each ward for the third order of business, beginning one meeting at the First Ward, and the next meeting at the Thirty-fifth Ward, and so on alternately during the term of the Council.

RULE 12.—No member, without leave of the Council, shall speak more than once upon the same subject, until every member desirous of speaking shall have spoken; and no member shall speak longer than five minutes at any one time, except by consent of the Council.

RULE 13.—A member called to order by the Chair shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain. If there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be conclusive; but if the member appeal from the decision of the Chair, the Council shall decide on the case.

RULE 14.—While a member is speaking, no member shall hold any private discourse, nor pass between the speaker and the Chair.

RULE 15.—Every member who shall be present when a question is stated from the Chair shall vote thereon, unless excused by the Council, or unless he is directly interested in the question, in which case he shall not vote.

RULE 16.—No member shall be allowed to leave the Council while in session, unless excused by the presiding officer; and for attempting to do so, or for persistent violation of any other rule or order, may be restrained, or otherwise dealt with as the President of the Council may direct.

Motions and Resolutions

RULE 17.—Any matter before the Council may be set down as a special order of business at a time certain, if two-thirds of the Aldermen present vote in the affirmative, but not otherwise.

RULE 18.—No motion shall be put or debated unless it be seconded. When a motion is seconded, it shall be stated by the presiding officer before debate, and every such motion shall be reduced to writing, if required by a member, and the proposer of the motion shall be entitled to the floor.

RULE 19.—After a motion or resolution is stated by the presiding officer, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the Council, but may be withdrawn at any time before decision or amendment, by consent of the Council.

RULE 20.—If the question under consideration contains several distinct propositions, any member may have the same divided when the sense admits of it.

RULE 21.—In all cases where a resolution or motion is entered on the minutes of the Council, the name of the member moving the same shall be entered also.

Taking and Entering Vote

RULE 22.—If any member require it, the yeas and nays upon any question shall be taken and entered on the minutes; but the yeas and nays shall not be taken unless called for previous to any vote on the question.

RULE 23.—The result of all votes by yeas and nays shall not be announced by the Clerk, but shall be handed by him to the Chairman for announcement, and no vote shall be changed after the tally list has passed from the hands of the Clerk.

Precedence of Question

RULE 24.—When a blank is to be filled, and different sums or times proposed, the question shall be taken first on the lesser sum or the longest time.

RULE 25.—When the question is under debate, the only motions in order shall be: 1, to adjourn to a day certain; 2, to adjourn; 3, to lay on the table; 4, the previous question; 5, to refer; 6, to amend; 7, to substitute; 8, to postpone indefinitely or to a day certain. Nos. 2, 3 and 4 to be decided without debate.

Adjournment

RULE 26.—A motion to adjourn the Council shall always be in order, except: 1, when a member is in possession of the floor; 2, while the yeas and nays are being called; 3, when the members are voting; 4, when adjournment was the last preceding motion; and 5, when it has been decided that the previous question shall be taken.

RULE 27.—A motion simply to adjourn cannot be amended, but a motion to adjourn to a time named may be and is open to debate.

RULE 28.—The Council, between the second Monday in July and the second Monday in September, may adjourn over one or more regular meetings, on a vote of a majority of all the Aldermen authorized by law to be elected.

Previous Question

RULE 29.—When the previous question is moved and seconded it shall be put in this form: "Shall the main question now be put?" If this is carried, all further amendments and all further motions and debates shall be excluded, and the question put without delay, upon the pending amendments in proper order, and then upon the main question.

To Lay on the Table

RULE 30.—A motion to simply lay a question on the table is not debatable; but a motion to lay on the table and publish, or any other condition, is subject to amendment and debate.

A motion to take a subject matter from the table may be proposed at the same meeting, provided two-thirds of the Aldermen present vote therefor.

RULE 31.—A motion to lay any particular proposition on the table shall apply to that proposition only.

Indefinite Postponement

RULE 32.—When a motion is postponed indefinitely it shall not be again taken up at the same meeting.

To Refer

RULE 33.—A motion to refer to a standing committee shall take precedence of a similar motion for a special committee.

To Amend

RULE 34.—A motion to amend an amendment shall be in order, but one to amend an amendment to an amendment shall not be entertained.

RULE 35.—An amendment modifying the intention of a motion shall be in order, but an amendment relating to a different subject shall not be in order.

RULE 36.—On an amendment to "strike out and insert," the paragraph to be amended shall first be read as it stands, then the words proposed to be stricken out, and those to be inserted, and, finally, the paragraph as it will stand if so amended shall be read.

To Substitute

RULE 37.—A substitute for any original proposition in debate may be entertained when further amendment is not admissible; and if accepted by the mover of such original proposition, or by the Council by vote, it

shall entirely supersede such original proposition, and cut off all amendments appertaining thereto.

Reconsideration

RULE 38.—A vote or question may be reconsidered at any time during the same meeting, or at the first regular meeting held thereafter. A motion for reconsideration being once made, and decided in the negative, shall not be renewed, nor shall a vote to reconsider be reconsidered.

RULE 39.—A motion to reconsider must be made and seconded by members who voted in the majority, unless otherwise provided in the charter; provided, however, that where a motion is lost by reason of not receiving a two-thirds vote required for its passage, a motion to reconsider may be made and seconded by those voting in the minority.

Precedence of Business

RULE 40.—The City Council shall at all regular meetings resume business at the same order on which it was engaged immediately preceding the last adjournment, with the exception of orders Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Rule 2, which shall be called and disposed of before resuming business as herein provided.

Standing Committees

RULE 41.—The following shall be the standing committees of the City Council:

1. On Finance.
2. On Local Transportation.
3. On Judiciary.
4. On License.
5. On Schools.
6. On Gas, Oil and Electric Light.
7. On Streets and Alleys, South Division.
8. On Streets and Alleys, West Division.
9. On Streets and Alleys, North Division.
10. On Building Department.
11. On State Legislation.
12. On Harbors, Wharves and Bridges.
13. On Special Assessments and General Taxation.
14. On Health Department.
15. On Fire Department.
16. On Police Department and Bridewell.
17. On Water Department.
18. On Civil Service.
19. On Elections.
20. On Rules.
21. On Street Nomenclature.
22. On City Hall and Public Buildings.
23. On Printing.

RULE 42.—The standing committees of the City Council shall consist of thirteen members each, except the Committee on Finance, which shall consist of fifteen members, and the several committees on Streets and Alleys, which shall be composed each of as many Aldermen as there are wards in the division represented.

Select Committees

RULE 43.—On the acceptance of a final report from a select committee, the said committee shall be discharged without a vote unless otherwise ordered.

Jurisdiction of Committees

RULE 44.—All matters relating exclusively to the streets and alleys in any division of the city shall be referred to the committee of that division.

RULE 45.—Unless in cases of emergency, committee meetings shall be called at least twenty-four hours prior to the time of meeting, and each member shall attend promptly at the hour stated in the notice, or, if unable to do so, shall notify in writing the chairman of the committee to that effect; and three consecutive violations of this rule shall subject the offender to removal from the committee by the President of the Council.

RULE 46.—All ordinances, petitions, resolutions, orders and communications to the Council shall, unless by unanimous consent, be referred to appropriate committees, to be decided by the Chair, and only acted upon by the Council at a subsequent meeting, on the report of the committee having the same in charge.

RULE 47.—When two or more committees are called, the Council shall decide to which committee the subject matter shall go.

Reports of Committees

RULE 48.—Standing and select committees, to whom references are made, shall in all cases report in writing at least once in each month, unless further time be granted by a vote of the Council, the state of facts with their opinions thereon. Minority reports may be received at the same time with majority reports.

RULE 49.—All reports of committees shall be addressed "To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago in City Council Assembled." They shall briefly describe the matter referred, and the conclusion at which the committee has arrived; which conclusion shall be summed up in the form of an ordinance, order, resolution, recommendation, or some other distinct proposition; and such reports may be presented to the Council by the chairman of the committee during the call of wards, when the ward they represent is reached.

General Provisions

RULE 50.—All ordinances for the vacation of streets, alleys or other public property in the City of Chicago shall contain, in addition to the

legal description of the property sought to be vacated by such ordinances, the popular description of the property, giving in the case of a lot the street number, in the case of an alley the names of the streets surrounding block or blocks in which such alley is located and in the case of a street the names of the two nearest intersecting cross streets.

All vacation ordinances shall upon presentation be published in the proceedings of the Council and referred to the appropriate committee; provided, that no committee to which a vacation ordinance has been referred shall act upon such ordinance until at least one week shall have expired after the date of the publication of the ordinance herein provided for.

Before any vacation ordinance is finally acted upon by the Council the legal description of the property sought to be vacated shall be verified by the City's Map Department.

RULE 51.—The rules of parliamentary practice comprised in "Roberts' Rules of Order," shall govern the Council in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the standing rules of this council.

Suspension, etc., of Rules

RULE 52.—These rules may be temporarily suspended by a vote of two-thirds of the Aldermen present, but shall not be repealed, altered or amended, unless by concurrence of two-thirds of all the Aldermen entitled by law to be elected.

Sergeant-at-Arms

RULE 53.—There shall be elected by ballot, by the members of the Council, a Sergeant-at-Arms of this Council, who shall preserve order, obey the directions of the City Council, and perform all duties usually appertaining to the office of Sergeant-at-Arms of deliberative assemblies. Said Sergeant-at-Arms shall have power to appoint such number of assistants as he may deem necessary, for any length of time, not exceeding twenty-four hours at any one time; provided, that such Sergeant-at-Arms shall be removable at the will of the Council by resolution duly adopted.

Censure

RULE 54.—Any member acting or appearing in a lewd or disgraceful manner, or who uses opprobrious, obscene or insulting language to or about any member of the City Council, or who does not obey the order of the Chair shall be, on motion, censured by a majority vote of the members present, or expelled by a two-thirds vote of all members elected. In case of censure, the Sergeant-at-Arms, his assistants, or any person acting under direction of the Chair, shall cause the member censured to vacate his seat and come before the bar of the Council, and receive censure from the Chair.

RULE 55.—Floral displays or decorations shall not be permitted in the Council Chamber during the session of the Council.

Centennial of Abraham Lincoln

At the regular meeting of the City Council held on March 16, Alderman Albert J. Fisher of the 32d Ward offered a resolution respecting the proposed general observance of the Centennial of Abraham Lincoln, which was unanimously adopted. The resolution is the following:

Whereas, The memory and public acts of President Abraham Lincoln of Illinois have become the priceless heritage of the people, irrespective of, and above all party lines and affiliations; and

Whereas, Movements are in progress throughout this State to fittingly recognize and commemorate the centennial year of his nativity, 1909; and

Whereas, It is only proper that this metropolis, in which Lincoln received his nomination for the high office of President, should bear its full part in such proposed memorial; therefore

Resolved, That His Honor, the Mayor, do appoint a committee of five members of this City Council as a Lincoln Memorial Committee, whose duty it shall be to co-operate with other like committees throughout the State to the end that this city government shall be properly represented in such memorial proceedings, and shall contribute to their promotion its proper share of assistance and encouragement.

On June 1 Mayor Busse addressed a communication to the council, appointing the committee called for by Alderman Fisher's resolution. He named as such committee, Aldermen Fisher, Snow, Dunn, Finn and Zimmer. The council concurred in the appointments.

Council Committee on Legislation

As an example of the work required to be done by the Committee on Legislation, the following report of action, on the committee's motion, by the council regarding telegraph management and tolls, will be of lasting interest; the more so, as it relates to a trying circumstance in the history of the time:

Chicago, March 13, 1908.

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago in City Council Assembled:

Your Committee on State Legislation, to whom was referred (March 9, 1908, page 4288) a communication from the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America submitting a copy of a resolution by said organization, having had the same under advisement, beg leave to report and recommend that the said resolution be concurred in:

A MEMORIAL

Whereas, The City of Chicago is one of the largest telegraph centers in the world, with great financial, commercial and general business interests dependent thereon, demanding the highest grade of telegraphic efficiency, accuracy and promptness; and

Whereas, This city was recently subjected, for a period of three months, to an almost total paralysis of its telegraph facilities which caused great damage to business interests and serious inconvenience to the general public, who for many weeks stood by and suffered, with-

out recourse of any kind, owing to the lack of the necessary authority for governmental intervention; and

Whereas, During such period a large number of telegrams were accepted by the companies for telegraphic transmission and full rates charged, which were later placed in envelopes and forwarded by United States mail; and

Whereas, Owing to the onerous restrictions imposed upon the public by the telegraph companies it is impossible for the receiver of a telegram to know how many hours were consumed in the transmission of the same because the time such telegram was filed at the originating point is not transmitted by the telegraph companies; and

Whereas, If the United States Government, for a two-cent stamp, can pick up letters, stamp the date and hour of receipt at the postoffice on the face thereof, pay its employees good wages and the railroads high rates for transporting the same to their destination, it seems reasonable that the telegraph companies, charging for a telegram a rate from fifteen to fifty times more than the government receives for a letter, and paying a much lower scale of wages, should be required to transmit with each telegram the time such message was filed at the originating point, and also show the time of receipt at its destination, in order that the addressee may determine whether there had been any undue delay in its transmission or delivery: and

Whereas, The telegraph rates to the public have been increased from 20 to 60 per cent, while the wages of employes have been greatly reduced, numerous branch offices convenient for the use of the public closed, and the service otherwise impaired, so that the net results to the public are higher rates and poorer service; and

Whereas, Measures designed to correct these evils have been introduced and are now pending in the Congress of the United States; therefore be it

Resolved, That the City Council of the City of Chicago endorse the following petition and request Congress to favorably consider the same:

To the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

The City Council of the City of Chicago petitions Congress as follows:

1. To enact legislation placing the telegraph systems of the United States under the provisions of an Act whereby in any controversy threatening to interfere with or interrupt the telegraph service the Federal Government shall cause an investigation to be made on request of either party to the controversy. President Roosevelt said on this subject in his message to Congress: "The need for some provision for such investigation was forcibly illustrated during the past summer. A strike of telegraph operators seriously interfered with telegraphic communications, causing great damage to business interests and serious inconvenience to the general public," etc.

2. To enact legislation compelling telegraph companies to show plainly and accurately on each telegram delivered by them the time such telegram was filed for transmission at the place from whence it came and the time such telegram was received at the office from which it was delivered. (House of Representatives Bills Nos. 15123 and 15267, and Senate Bill No. 4395.)

3. To enact legislation designed to prevent mailing of telegrams by telegraph companies which are accepted for telegraphic transmission. Telegrams were mailed in many states of the Union during the recent

Telegraphers' strike and the evidence is on file at Washington. (House of Representatives Bill No. 15929.)

4. To cause a general investigation of the telegraph companies, especially as to the justifiability of their joint increase in telegraphic rates to the public of 20 per cent to 60 per cent, the reduction of 10 per cent in salaries of employes and the conduct of their business during the Telegraphers' strike. (House Joint Resolution No. 126.) And be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this memorial and these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States and to all members of the committees on Interstate Commerce in the United States Senate and House of Representatives. Respectfully submitted,

WM. J. PRINGLE, Chairman.

Chicago Public Lands Commission

The temptation is present constantly to railway companies and to industrial corporations and others to encroach on the city's public lands. The streets and alleys mostly comprise such lands. On May 15 the Chicago Association of Commerce, through its civic industrial committee, Mr. E. S. Conway, chairman, addressed a letter on the subject to Mayor Busse. The request in the communication was that the Mayor appoint a committee to investigate and make recommendations upon the proper attitude of the city and railroads in the matter of industrial switch tracks and the policy of the city in the use and vacation of streets and alleys for industrial and commercial purposes. The association expressed the belief that the deliberations and recommendations of such a commission would result in a marked development of the industrial and commercial interests of the City of Chicago. On May 18 Mayor Busse transmitted to the council the request of the Association of Commerce, and with it expressed his approval in these terms: "The municipal government, it seems to me, should act in harmony whenever possible with the representatives of the commercial and industrial interests of this city, and should do all that it can to promote the commercial and industrial well-being of the city when that can be done without prejudice to the rights of citizens engaged in other lines of activity." Thereupon, he asked the council to grant him authority to appoint a commission to consist of seven members, four of them to be members of the council and three of them to be members of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

To this request of the Mayor the council, on motion of Alderman McCoid, passed the following order:

Whereas, Many corporations and individuals have confiscated city lands and property which are now unknown or are in question; therefore, be it

Ordered, That the Mayor appoint a Public Lands Committee of seven members, to be selected from the three standing committees on streets and alleys of the City Council, to make an investigation of the matter and report to the council.

On June 1, 1908, the Mayor announced his appointment of members of the commission. They are, on the part of the Association, E. S. Conway, D. R. Forgan and A. C. Bartlett, and for the council Aldermen Snow, Burns, Finn and Cullerton.

WARD BOUNDARIES

**Total Number of Registered Voters of Each Ward as Revised
March 21st, 1907, and Total Vote Cast at Election
of Mayor April 2nd, 1907, by Precincts.**

First Ward

Total Registration, 11,025. Total Vote, 7,856.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Beginning at the center line of the mouth of the Chicago river; thence west and south along the center of said river to the center line of Twenty-second st., projected; thence east along the center line of Twenty-second st., projected, to the shore of Lake Michigan; thence north along the shore of Lake Michigan to the center of the mouth of the Chicago river, shall be denominated and be the First Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	223	10	270	19	211	28	348
2	171	11	184	20	189	29	252
3	258	12	333	21	194	30	197
4	261	13	102	22	169	31	272
5	180	14	258	23	240	32	276
6	277	15	291	24	172	33	218
7	167	16	258	25	265	34	212
8	197	17	202	26	200		
9	336	18	210	27	263		

Second Ward

Total Registration, 11,484. Total Vote, 9,960.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the shore of Lake Michigan and the center line of Twenty-second st., projected; thence west along the center line of Twenty-second st. to the center line of Clark st; thence south along the center line of Clark st. to the center line of Twenty-sixth st; thence west along the center line of Twenty-sixth st. to the center line of Princeton ave; thence south along the center line of Princeton ave. to the center line of Thirty-second st; thence east along the center line of Thirty-second st. to the center line of Calumet ave; thence south along the center line of Calumet ave. to the center line of Thirty-third st; thence east along the center line of Thirty-third st.

projected, to the shore of Lake Michigan; thence north along the shore of Lake Michigan to the center line of Twenty-second st., projected, shall be denominated and be the Second Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	286	11	245	21	263	31	258
2	231	12	292	22	252	32	232
3	236	13	260	23	304	33	232
4	209	14	174	24	224	34	250
5	304	15	250	25	232	35	249
6	262	16	280	26	238	36	307
7	229	17	223	27	246	37	209
8	309	18	284	28	244	38	216
9	295	19	275	29	279	39	205
10	251	20	330	30	287		

Third Ward

Total Registration, 11,340. Total Vote, 9,185.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the shore of Lake Michigan and the center line of Thirty-third st., projected; thence west along the center line of Thirty-third st. to the center line of Calumet ave; thence north along the center line of Calumet ave. to the center line of Thirty-second st; thence west along the center line of Thirty-second st. to the center line of Parnell ave; thence south along the center line of Parnell ave. to the center line of Thirty-ninth st; thence east along the center line of Thirty-ninth st. to the center line of State st; thence east along the township line dividing the township of South Chicago and the township of Hyde Park to Lake Michigan; thence northerly along the shore of Lake Michigan to the center line of Thirty-third st., projected, shall be denominated and be the Third Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	334	10	289	19	217	28	248
2	306	11	206	20	277	29	231
3	247	12	231	21	265	30	310
4	265	13	310	22	266	31	379
5	294	14	265	23	279	32	377
6	230	15	273	24	245	33	282
7	279	16	230	25	269	34	223
8	257	17	185	26	249	35	203
9	256	18	223	27	285		

Fourth Ward

Total Registration, 8,433. Total Vote, 8004.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the center line of Twenty-second st., projected, and the center line of the South Branch of the Chicago river; thence south and west along the center line of the South Branch of the

Chicago river to the center line of Loomis st; thence southeasterly along the center line of Loomis st. to the center line of Thirty-first st; thence west along the center line of Thirty-first st. to the center line of Centre ave; thence south along the center line of Centre ave. to the center line of Thirty-second place; thence east along the center line of Thirty-second place to the center line of Morgan st; thence south along the center line of Morgan st. to the center line of Thirty-third st; thence east along the center line of Thirty-third st. to the center line of South Halsted st; thence south along the center line of South Halsted st. to the center line of Thirty-third st; thence east along the center line of Thirty-third st. to the center line of Parnell ave; thence north along the center line of Parnell ave. to the center line of Thirty-second st; thence east along the center line of Thirty-second st. to the center line of Princeton ave; thence north along the center line of Princeton ave. to the center line of Twenty-sixth st; thence east along the center line of Twenty-sixth st. to the center line of Clark st; thence north along the center line of Clark st. to the center line of Twenty-second st; thence west along the center line of Twenty-second st. to the place of beginning, shall be denominated and be the Fourth Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	204	9	257	17	292	25	283
2	194	10	357	18	289	26	273
3	206	11	297	19	301	27	268
4	205	12	334	20	271	28	358
5	232	13	293	21	255	29	268
6	231	14	303	22	329	30	269
7	214	15	240	23	271		
8	205	16	289	24	216		

Fifth Ward

Total Registration, 9,436. Total Vote, 8,220.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the center line of Loomis st., projected, and the center line of the Chicago river; thence southwesterly along the center line of said river and the Illinois and Michigan canal to the center line of Thirty-ninth st; thence east along the center line of Thirty-ninth st. to the center line of Parnell ave; thence north along the center line of Parnell ave. to the center line of Thirty-third st; thence west along the center line of Thirty-third st. to the center line of South Halsted st; thence north along the center line of South Halsted st. to the center line of Thirty-third st; thence west along the center line of Thirty-third st. to the center line of South Morgan st; thence north along the center line of South Morgan st. to the center line of Thirty-second place; thence west along the center line of Thirty-second place to the center line of Centre ave; thence north along the center line of Centre ave. to the center line of Thirty-first st; thence east along the center line of Thirty-

first st. to the center line of Loomis st; thence northwesterly along the center line of Loomis st. to the center line of the Chicago river, shall be denominated and be the Fifth Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	285	9	265	17	274	25	281
2	263	10	257	18	227	26	306
3	320	11	226	19	231	27	290
4	303	12	238	20	327	28	313
5	283	13	249	21	304	29	284
6	247	14	353	22	269	30	230
7	243	15	263	23	245		
8	279	16	284	24	281		

Sixth Ward

Total Registration, 16,057. Total Vote, 14,097.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the northeast corner of the township of Hyde Park; thence west along said town line to the center line of South State st; thence south along the center line of South State st. to the center line of Fifty-first st; thence east along the center line of Fifty-first st. to the center line of Cottage Grove ave; thence south along the center line of Cottage Grove ave. to the center line of Fifty-second st; thence east along the center line of Fifty-second st., projected, to the shore of Lake Michigan; thence northwesterly along the shore of Lake Michigan to the place of beginning, shall be denominated and be the Sixth Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	209	14	250	27	272	40	262
2	197	15	211	28	313	41	359
3	244	16	264	29	232	42	306
4	253	17	296	30	272	43	297
5	235	18	291	31	245	44	336
6	253	19	306	32	295	45	300
7	239	20	275	33	354	46	318
8	314	21	275	34	272	47	315
9	212	22	244	35	233	48	262
10	236	23	274	36	256	49	305
11	262	24	244	37	334	50	268
12	250	25	294	38	242	51	227
13	296	26	293	39	286	52	219

Seventh Ward

Total Registration, 17,678. Total Vote, 15,612.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the shore of Lake Michigan and the center line of Fifty-second st., projected; thence west along the center line of Fifty-second st., projected, and the center line of Fifty-second st. to the center line of Cottage Grove ave; thence north along the center line of Cottage Grove ave. to the center line of Fifty-first st; thence west along the center line of Fifty-first st. to the center line

of South State st; thence south along the center line of South State st. to the center line of Seventy-first st; thence east along the center line of Seventy-first st. to the shore of Lake Michigan; thence northwesterly along the shore of Lake Michigan to Fifty-second st., projected, shall be denominated and be the Seventh Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	318	15	277	29	252	43	323
2	212	16	281	30	222	44	278
3	239	17	177	31	282	45	290
4	279	18	277	32	299	46	238
5	331	19	238	33	366	47	258
6	268	20	175	34	283	48	299
7	379	21	275	35	358	49	255
8	343	22	284	36	311	50	286
9	350	23	307	37	293	51	251
10	317	24	255	38	312	52	324
11	262	25	248	39	320	53	345
12	355	26	372	40	281	54	262
13	294	27	298	41	293		
14	215	28	324	42	381		

Eighth Ward

Total Registration, 9,179. Total Vote, 8,089.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the center line of Seventy-first st. and the shore of Lake Michigan; thence west along the center line of Seventy-first st. to the center line of Stony Island ave; thence south along the center line of Stony Island ave. and Stony Island ave. projected, through Lake Calumet to the intersection of the east line of sections twenty-six and thirty-five, township thirty-seven north, range fourteen; thence south along the said section line to the city limits; thence east along the city limits to the Indiana State line; thence north along the Indiana State line to the shore of Lake Michigan; thence northwesterly along the shore of Lake Michigan to the center line of Seventy-first st., shall be denominated and be the Eighth Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	310	9	259	17	279	25	320
2	293	10	241	18	333	26	313
3	308	11	215	19	250	27	245
4	362	12	289	20	305	28	186
5	329	13	212	21	291	29	259
6	204	14	298	22	191	30	165
7	207	15	238	23	327	31	163
8	220	16	200	24	277		

Ninth Ward

Total Registration, 5,646. Total Vote, 5,590.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the center line of the South Branch of the Chicago river and the center line of West Twelfth st; thence

west along the center line of West Twelfth st. to the center line of South Morgan st; thence south along the center line of South Morgan st. to the center line of West Eighteenth st; thence west along the center line of West Eighteenth st. to the center line of South Morgan st; thence south along the center line of South Morgan st. to the center line of the South Branch of the Chicago river; thence northeasterly along the center line of the South Branch of the Chicago river to the place of beginning, shall be denominated and be the Ninth Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	233	7	190	13	178	19	270
2	224	8	224	14	235	20	232
3	270	9	231	15	227	21	218
4	224	10	222	16	241	22	289
5	209	11	178	17	241	23	279
6	175	12	248	18	286	24	266

Tenth Ward

Total Registration, 5945. Total Vote, 5,867.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the center line of South Morgan st., and the center line of West Twelfth st; thence west along the center line of West Twelfth st. to the center line of Laflin st; thence south along the center line of Laflin st. to the center line of the South Branch of the Chicago river; thence northeasterly along the center line of the South Branch of the Chicago river to the center line of South Morgan st; thence north along the center line of South Morgan st. to the center line of West Eighteenth st; thence east along the center line of West Eighteenth st. to the center line of South Morgan st; thence north along the center line of South Morgan st. to the place of beginning, shall be denominated and be the Tenth Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	215	8	242	15	217	22	238
2	259	9	195	16	235	23	236
3	195	10	233	17	234	24	254
4	209	11	302	18	228	25	255
5	211	12	285	19	177		
6	305	13	249	20	227		
7	205	14	221	21	240		

Eleventh Ward

Total Registration, 8,432. Total Vote, 7,888.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the center lines of Laflin st. and West Taylor st; thence west along the center line of West Taylor st. to the center line of Cypress st; thence south along the center line of Cypress st. to the center line of West Twelfth st; thence west along the

center line of West Twelfth st. to the center line of South Hoyne ave; thence south along the center line of South Hoyne ave. to the center line of the Illinois and Michigan canal; thence northeasterly along the center line of the Illinois and Michigan canal and the South Branch of the Chicago river to the center line of Laflin st; thence north along the center line of Laflin st. to the center line of West Taylor st., shall be denominated and be the Eleventh Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	248	9	295	17	268	25	257
2	305	10	247	18	235	26	219
3	200	11	266	19	282	27	211
4	226	12	288	20	228	28	206
5	227	13	268	21	239	29	256
6	247	14	246	22	246	30	235
7	262	15	231	23	292	31	165
8	294	16	201	24	261	32	237

Twelfth Ward

Total Registration, 12,072. Total Vote, 10,692.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the center lines of South Hoyne ave. and West Twelfth st; thence west along to the center line of West Twelfth st. to the center line South Homan ave; thence south along the center line of South Homan ave. to the center line of Ogden ave; thence southwesterly along the center line of Ogden ave. to the center line of Clifton Park ave; thence south along the center line of Clifton Park ave. to the center line of West Twenty-fourth st; thence west along the center line of West Twenty-fourth st. to the center line of South Central Park ave; thence south along the center line of South Central Park ave. to the center line of the Illinois and Michigan Canal; thence northeasterly along the Illinois and Michigan Canal to the center line of South Hoyne ave; thence north along the center line of South Hoyne ave. to the place of beginning, shall be denominated and be the Twelfth Ward,

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	263	12	352	23	219	34	275
2	187	13	333	24	207	35	227
3	262	14	241	25	177	36	306
4	228	15	205	26	249	37	258
5	290	16	291	27	215	38	233
6	227	17	199	28	222	39	355
7	319	18	243	29	256	40	402
8	283	19	249	30	263	41	300
9	292	20	301	31	222		
10	298	21	294	32	249		
11	308	22	180	33	212		

Thirteenth Ward

Total Registration, 12,641. Total Vote, 11,312.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the center lines of South Western ave. and Washington boulevard; thence west along the center line of Washington boulevard to the center line of Homan ave; thence north along the center line of Homan ave. to the center line of West Kinzie st; thence west along the center line of West Kinzie st. to the center line of Fortieth ave; thence south along the center line of Fortieth ave. to the center line of West Twelfth st; thence east along the center line of West Twelfth st. to the center line of South Western ave; thence north along the center line of South Western ave. to the place of beginning, shall be denominated and be the Thirteenth Ward,

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	234	11	286	21	383	31	242
2	262	12	247	22	275	32	319
3	249	13	306	23	317	33	289
4	241	14	273	24	273	34	326
5	292	15	295	25	276	35	311
6	220	16	350	26	228	36	314
7	235	17	382	27	276	37	366
8	296	18	335	28	274	38	381
9	286	19	270	29	251	39	290
10	313	20	273	30	276		

Fourteenth Ward

Total Registration, 10,591. Total Vote, 9,988.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the center lines of North Ashland ave. and West Chicago ave; thence west along the center line of West Chicago ave. to the center line of North Homan ave; thence south along the center line of North Homan ave. to the center line of Washington boulevard; thence east along the center line of Washington boulevard to the center line of Ashland ave; thence north along the center line of Ashland ave. to the place of beginning, shall be denominated and be the Fourteenth Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	209	11	302	21	254	31	253
2	238	12	243	22	259	32	208
3	228	13	189	23	285	33	253
4	239	14	189	24	230	34	252
5	264	15	256	25	254	35	243
6	179	16	265	26	255	36	199
7	282	17	269	27	205	37	252
8	271	18	231	28	229	38	253
9	313	19	441	29	248	39	262
10	289	20	282	30	262	40	153

Fifteenth Ward

Total Registration, 9,668. Total Vote, 9,245.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the center lines of North Robey st. and West North ave; thence west along the center line of West North ave. to the center line of North Kedzie ave; thence south along the center line of North Kedzie ave. to the center line of West Chicago ave; thence east along the center line of West Chicago ave. to the center line of North Ashland ave; thence north along the center line of North Ashland ave. to the center line of West Division st; thence west along the center line of West Division st. to the center line of North Robey st; thence north along the center line of North Robey st. to the place of beginning, shall be denominated and be the Fifteenth Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	329	9	314	17	299	25	239
2	234	10	290	18	276	26	218
3	213	11	323	19	291	27	232
4	209	12	284	20	363	28	212
5	312	13	317	21	375	29	259
6	297	14	302	22	379	30	277
7	299	15	305	23	298	31	303
8	289	16	338	24	321	32	248

Sixteenth Ward

Total Registration, 8,560. Total Vote, 7,911.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the center lines of the North Branch of the Chicago river and Fullerton ave; thence west along the center line of Fullerton ave. to the center line of North Robey st; thence south along the center line of North Robey st. to the center line of West Division st; thence east along the center line of West Division st. to the center line of the North Branch of the Chicago river; thence north and northwesterly along the center line of the North Branch of the Chicago river to the place of beginning, shall be denominated and be the Sixteenth Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	252	9	272	17	243	25	282
2	274	10	255	18	223	26	239
3	269	11	231	19	299	27	249
4	277	12	247	20	266	28	177
5	309	13	254	21	208	29	241
6	246	14	227	22	255	30	216
7	249	15	279	23	275	31	251
8	345	16	179	24	322		

Seventeenth Ward

Total Registration, 7,892. Total Vote, 8,171.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the center line of the North Branch of the Chicago river and West Division st; thence west along the center line of West Division st. to the center line of North Ashland ave; thence south along the center line of North Ashland ave. to the center line of West Kinzie st; thence east along the center line of West Kinzie st. to the center line of the North Branch of the Chicago river; thence north-westerly along the center line of the North Branch of the Chicago river to the place of beginning, shall be denominated and be the Seventeenth Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	193	11	222	21	274	31	183
2	186	12	196	22	194	32	244
3	259	13	245	23	275	33	171
4	226	14	207	24	230	34	205
5	236	15	212	25	202	35	197
6	189	16	264	26	268	36	219
7	195	17	297	27	284	37	177
8	214	18	242	28	232		
9	201	19	197	29	209		
10	173	20	226	30	227		

Eighteenth Ward

Total Registration, 7,498. Total Vote, 7,150.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the center lines of the Chicago river and West Kinzie st; thence west along the center line of West Kinzie st. to the center line of North Ashland ave; thence south along the center line of North Ashland ave. to the center line of West Madison st; thence east along the center line of West Madison st. to the center line of Centre ave; thence south along the center line of Centre ave. to the center line of West Van Buren st; thence east along the center line of West Van Buren st. to the center line of the South Branch of the Chicago river; thence north along the center line of the South Branch of the Chicago river to the place of beginning, shall be denominated and be the Eighteenth Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	221	9	249	17	247	25	260
2	214	10	214	18	237	26	186
3	199	11	260	19	216	27	216
4	205	12	311	20	229	28	198
5	217	13	251	21	254	29	215
6	211	14	307	22	196	30	258
7	274	15	209	23	242	31	176
8	282	16	202	24	194		

Nineteenth Ward

Total Registration, 8,261. Total Vote, 7,610.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the center line of the South Branch of the Chicago river and West Van Buren st; thence west along the center line of West Van Buren st. to the center line of Loomis st; thence south along the center line of Loomis st. to the center line of West Taylor st; thence west along the center line of West Taylor st. to the center line of Laflin st; thence south along the center line of Laflin st. to the center line of West Twelfth st; thence east along the center line of West Twelfth st. to the center line of the South Branch of the Chicago river; thence northerly along the center line of the South Branch of the Chicago river to the place of beginning, shall be denominated and be the Nineteenth Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	170	10	286	19	180	28	219
2	296	11	227	20	202	29	215
3	241	12	257	21	199	30	272
4	294	13	231	22	192	31	305
5	203	14	222	23	207	32	249
6	230	15	204	24	227	33	251
7	198	16	183	25	197		
8	257	17	246	26	255		
9	216	18	228	27	251		

Twentieth Ward

Total Registration, 11,626. Total Vote, 11,052.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the center lines of South Ashland ave. and West Madison st; thence north along the center line of South Ashland ave. to the center line of Washington blvd; thence west along the center line of Washington blvd. to the center line of South Western ave; thence south along the center line of South Western ave. to the center line of West Twelfth st; thence east along the center line of West Twelfth st. to the center line of Cypress st; thence north along the center line of Cypress st. to the center line of West Taylor st; thence east along the center line of West Taylor st. to the center line of Loomis st; thence north along the center line of Loomis st. to the center line of West Van Buren st; thence east along the center line of West Van Buren st. to the center line of Centre ave; thence north along the center line of Centre ave. to the center line of West Madison st; thence west

along the center line of West Madison st. to the place of beginning, shall be denominated and be the Twentieth Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	257	12	209	23	212	34	274
2	240	13	260	24	268	35	260
3	235	14	267	25	247	36	231
4	249	15	265	26	250	37	199
5	278	16	261	27	252	38	311
6	273	17	265	28	259	39	314
7	234	18	309	29	298	40	280
8	255	19	242	30	282	41	219
6	248	20	233	31	279	42	216
10	275	21	275	32	244	43	281
11	230	22	262	33	254		

Twenty-first Ward

Total Registration, 10,539. Total Vote, 10,700.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the shore line of Lake Michigan and the center line of North ave; thence west along the center line of North ave. to the center line of Sedgwick st; thence south along the center line of Sedgwick st. to the center line of Division st; thence east along the center line of Division st. to the center line of Wells st; thence south along the center line of Wells st. to the center line of the Chicago river; thence east along the center line of the Chicago river to Lake Michigan; thence northerly and along the shore of Lake Michigan to the center line of North ave. shall be denominated and be the Twenty-first Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	167	13	246	25	242	37	176
2	193	14	238	26	282	38	232
3	232	15	256	27	244	39	240
4	290	16	279	28	215	40	218
5	318	17	235	29	257	41	261
6	250	18	272	30	256	42	251
7	203	19	232	31	249	43	216
8	294	20	262	32	193	44	241
9	205	21	262	33	227	45	201
10	242	22	241	34	204		
11	257	23	281	35	211		
12	186	24	267	36	176		

Twenty-second Ward

Total Registration, 8,483. Total Vote, 8,020.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the center lines of North ave. and Sedgwick st; thence west along the center line of North ave. to the center line of the North Branch of the Chicago river; thence south and southeasterly along the North Branch of the Chicago river to the center line of Wells st; thence north along the center line of Wells st. to the center line of Division st; thence west along the center line of

Division st. to the center line of Sedgwick st; thence north along the center line of Sedgwick st. to the place of beginning, shall be denominated and be the Twenty-second Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	287	10	243	19	271	28	260
2	269	11	315	20	213	29	250
3	279	12	282	21	310	30	233
4	208	13	342	22	231	31	218
5	203	14	297	23	225	32	226
6	281	15	174	24	218	33	248
7	173	16	236	25	193		
8	253	17	234	26	203		
9	267	18	209	27	169		

Twenty-third Ward

Total Registration, 8,909. Total Vote, 8,563.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the shore line of Lake Michigan and the center line of Fullerton ave; thence west along the center line of Fullerton ave. to the center line of North Halsted st; thence south along the center line of North Halsted st. to the center line of Center st; thence west along the center line of Center st. to the center line of Racine ave; thence south along the center line of Racine ave. to the center line of Clybourn pl; thence west along the center line of Clybourn pl. to the center line of the North Branch of the Chicago river; thence southeasterly and south along the center line of the North Branch of the Chicago river to the center line of North ave; thence east along the center line of North ave. to the shore of Lake Michigan; thence northerly along the shore of Lake Michigan to the place of beginning, shall be denominated and be the Twenty-third Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	231	9	223	17	236	25	287
2	241	10	333	18	239	26	263
3	216	11	326	19	281	27	260
4	272	12	309	20	252	28	209
5	270	13	295	21	258	29	297
6	298	14	295	22	192	30	290
7	287	15	278	23	218	31	327
8	229	16	304	24	224	32	223

Twenty-fourth Ward

Total Registration, 9,247. Total Vote, 8,461.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the center lines of Racine ave. and Belmont ave; thence west along the center line of Belmont ave. to the center line of the North Branch of the Chicago river; thence southeasterly along the center line of the North Branch of the Chicago river to the center line of Clybourn pl; thence east along the center line of Clybourn pl. to the center line of Racine ave; thence north along the

center line of Racine ave. to the center line of Center st; thence east along the center line of Center st. to the center line of North Halsted st; thence north along the center line of North Halsted st. to the center line of Fullerton ave; thence west along the center line of Fullerton ave. to the center line of Racine ave; thence north along the center line of Racine ave. to the place of beginning, shall be denominated and be the Twenty-fourth Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	269	9	301	17	230	25	262
2	266	10	296	18	165	26	289
3	307	11	340	19	261	27	270
4	295	12	332	20	254	28	264
5	247	13	271	21	268	29	286
6	335	14	250	22	274	30	272
7	427	15	242	23	316		
8	318	16	253	24	301		

Twenty-fifth Ward

Total Registration, 18,627. Total Vote, 16,534.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the shore of Lake Michigan and the Indian boundary line; thence southwesterly along the Indian boundary line to the center line of Howard st., projected; thence west along the center line of Howard st., projected, to the center line of Ridge road; thence south and southeasterly along the center line of Ridge road to the center line of Devon ave; thence east along the center line of Devon ave. to the center line of North Clark st; thence south and southeasterly along the center line of North Clark st. to the center line of Irving Park blvd. (Graceland ave.); thence east along the center line of Irving Park blvd. (Graceland ave.) to the center line of Racine ave., projected; thence south along the center line of Racine ave., projected, to the center line of Fullerton ave; thence east along the center line of Fullerton ave. to the shore of Lake Michigan; thence northerly along the shore of Lake Michigan to the place of beginning, shall be denominated and be the Twenty-fifth Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	288	14	275	27	266	40	381
2	342	15	291	28	322	41	436
3	260	16	350	29	282	42	380
4	347	17	341	30	231	43	409
5	271	18	287	31	350	44	481
6	313	19	371	32	297	45	445
7	302	20	253	33	343	46	376
8	249	21	321	34	267	47	405
9	288	22	306	35	243	48	312
10	297	23	308	36	371	49	270
11	253	24	262	37	366	50	308
12	267	25	317	38	331	51	285
13	266	26	343	39	315	52	294

Twenty-sixth Ward

Total Registration, 13,041. Total Vote, 11,249.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the center lines of Ridge road and Howard st., projected; thence west along the center line of Howard st., projected, to the center line of North Kedzie ave., projected; thence south along the center line of North Kedzie ave., projected, to the center line of West Devon ave., projected; thence east along the center line of West Devon ave., projected, to the center line of North Western ave.; thence south along the center line of North Western ave. to the center line of Belmont ave.; thence east along the center line of Belmont ave. to the center line of Racine ave., projected; thence north along the center line of Racine ave., projected, to the center line of Irving Park blvd. (Graceland ave.); thence west along the center line of Irving Park blvd. (Graceland ave.) to the center line of North Clark st; thence northwesterly and northerly along the center line of North Clark st. to the center line of Devon ave; thence west along the center line of Devon ave. to the center line of Ridge road; thence northwesterly and northerly along the center line of Ridge road to the place of beginning, shall be denominated and be the Twenty-sixth Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	398	10	315	19	299	28	270
2	261	11	275	20	259	29	316
3	332	12	303	21	229	30	309
4	290	13	348	22	338	31	272
5	212	14	340	23	357	32	417
6	278	15	333	24	415	33	322
7	313	16	361	25	371	34	337
8	299	17	296	26	275	35	304
9	483	18	298	27	266	36	158

Twenty-seventh Ward

Total Registration, 15,683. Total Vote, 13,377.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the center line of North Western ave. and West Devon ave., projected; thence west along the center line of West Devon ave., projected, to the intersection of the center line of North Sixty-fourth ave., projected; thence north, northwest, northeast, northwest, west, north, west, south, west, south, west, south, east, and south along the city limits to the center line of West Bryn Mawr ave., projected; thence east along the center line of West Bryn Mawr ave., projected, to the center line of North Sixtieth ave., projected; thence south along the center line of North Sixtieth ave., projected, to the center line of West Irving Park blvd; thence west along the center line of West Irving Park blvd. to the center line of North Seventy-second ave., projected; thence south along the center line of North Seventy-second ave., projected, to the center line of West North ave; thence

east along the center line of West North ave., to the center line of North Kedzie ave; thence north along the center line of North Kedzie ave. to the center line of Diversey blvd; thence east along the center line of Diversey blvd., projected, to the center line of the North Branch of the Chicago river; thence northwesterly along the center line of the North Branch of the Chicago river to the center line of Belmont ave; thence east along the center line of Belmont ave. to the center line of North Western ave; thence north along the center line of North Western ave. to the place of beginning, shall be denominated and be the Twenty-seventh Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	231	12	368	23	282	34	382
2	141	13	305	24	349	35	362
3	319	14	353	25	270	36	332
4	289	15	346	26	325	37	291
5	270	16	248	27	290	38	325
6	417	17	367	28	374	39	308
7	294	18	268	29	366	40	327
8	288	19	269	30	399	41	374
9	362	20	304	31	295	42	267
10	320	21	280	32	398		
11	294	22	316	33	412		

Twenty-eighth Ward

Total Registration, 11,599. Total Vote, 10,495.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the center line of the North Branch of the Chicago river and Diversey blvd; thence west along the center line of Diversey blvd. to the center line of North Kedzie ave; thence south along the center line of North Kedzie ave. to the center line of West North ave; thence east along the center line of West North ave. to the center line of North Robey st; thence north along the center line of North Robey st. to the center line of West Fullerton ave; thence east along the center line of West Fullerton ave. to the center line of the North Branch of the Chicago river; thence northwesterly along the North Branch of the Chicago river to the place of beginning, shall be denominated and be the Twenty-eighth Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	238	11	223	21	221	31	413
2	309	12	252	22	334	32	389
3	259	13	255	23	345	33	308
4	273	14	261	24	296	34	315
5	315	15	265	25	247	35	286
6	288	16	300	26	256	36	258
7	285	17	285	27	264	37	243
8	328	18	282	28	280		
9	268	19	268	29	323		
10	253	20	226	30	284		

Twenty-ninth Ward

Total Registration, 10,330. Total Vote, 8,350.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the center lines of South Halsted st. and West Thirty-ninth st; thence west along the center line of West Thirty-ninth st., projected, to the center line of South Forty-eighth ave. projected; thence south along the center line of South Forty-eighth ave. projected, to the center line of West Fifty-fifth st; thence east along the center line of West Fifty-fifth st. to the center line of South Halsted st; thence north along the center line of South Halsted st. to the place of beginning, shall be denominated and be the Twenty-ninth Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	234	9	286	17	282	25	320
2	190	10	296	18	237	26	324
3	196	11	312	19	216	27	294
4	227	12	239	20	250	28	298
5	192	13	236	21	220	29	357
6	252	14	220	22	311	30	255
7	316	15	236	23	366	31	164
8	390	16	281	24	353		

Thirtieth Ward

Total Registration, 10,502. Total Vote, 9,571.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the center lines of South State st. and Thirty-ninth st; thence west along the center line of West Thirty-ninth st. to the center line of South Halsted st; thence south along the center line of South Halsted st. to the center line of West Fifty-fifth st; thence east along the center line of West Fifty-fifth st. to the center line of South State st; thence north along the center line of South State st. to the place of beginning, shall be denominated and be the Thirtieth Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	228	11	205	21	311	31	246
2	285	12	237	22	276	32	277
3	247	13	262	23	313	33	298
4	200	14	274	24	242	34	256
5	222	15	256	25	256	35	202
6	240	16	238	26	220	36	197
7	366	17	158	27	251	37	297
8	247	18	288	28	297		
9	374	19	269	29	265		
10	241	20	281	30	249		

Thirty-first Ward

Total Registration, 13,740. Total Vote, 11,930.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the center lines of West Fifty-fifth and South State sts; thence west along the center line of West Fifty-fifth st. to the center line of South Forty-eighth ave; thence south along the center line of South Forty-eighth ave. to the center line of West Eighty-seventh st; thence east along the center line of West Eighty-seventh st. to the center line of South Western ave; thence north along the center line of South Western ave. to the center line of West Seventy-ninth st; thence east along the center line of West Seventy-ninth st. to the center line of Loomis st; thence north along the center line of Loomis st. to the center line of Sixty-third st; thence east along the center line of Sixty-third st. to the center line of South State st; thence north along the center line of South State st. to the place of beginning, shall be denominated and be the Thirty-first Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	322	11	305	21	314	31	373
2	290	12	186	22	305	32	316
3	209	13	291	23	295	33	425
4	318	14	291	24	296	34	439
5	319	15	276	25	332	35	339
6	264	16	258	26	383	36	349
7	286	17	236	27	294	37	435
8	305	18	299	28	339	38	243
9	183	19	295	29	259	39	227
10	322	20	365	30	347		

Thirty-Second Ward

Total Registration, 13,405. Total Vote, 11,117.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the center lines of South State st. and West Sixty-third st; thence west along the center line of West Sixty-third st. to the center line of Loomis st; thence south along the center line of Loomis st. to the center line of West Seventy-ninth st; thence west along the center line of West Seventy-ninth st. to the center line of South Western ave; thence south along the center line of South Western ave. to the center line of West One Hundred and Seventh st; thence east along the center line of West One Hundred and Seventh st. to the center line of South Halsted st; thence north along the center line of South Halsted st. to the center line of West One Hundred and Third st; thence east along the center line of West One Hundred and Third st. to the center line of Stewart ave; thence north along the center line of Stewart ave., to the center line of West Ninety-ninth st; thence east along the center line of West Ninety-ninth st. to the center line of South State st; thence north along the center

line of South State st. to the place of beginning, shall be denominated and be the Thirty-second Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	287	11	335	21	249	31	348
2	299	12	297	22	288	32	254
3	260	13	311	23	266	33	325
4	371	14	288	24	279	34	335
5	303	15	227	25	286	35	254
6	284	16	219	26	350	36	199
7	232	17	230	27	324	37	231
8	244	18	223	28	342	38	251
9	327	19	221	29	305	39	174
10	296	20	320	30	225	40	258

Thirty-third Ward

Total Registration, 10,821. Total Vote, 9,403.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the center lines of Stony Island ave. and Seventy-first st; thence west along the center line of Seventy-first st. to the center line of South State st; thence south along the center line of South State st. to the center line of West Ninety-ninth st; thence west along the center line of West Ninety-ninth st., to the center line of Stewart ave; thence south along the center line of Stewart ave. to the center line of West One Hundred and Third st; thence west along the center line of West One Hundred and Third st. to the center line of South Halsted st; thence south along the center line of South Halsted st. to the center line of West One Hundred and Eleventh st; thence west along the center line of West One Hundred and Eleventh st. to the center line of South Peoria st; thence south along the center line of South Peoria st. to the center line of West One Hundred and Fifteenth st; thence west along the center line of West One Hundred and Fifteenth st. to the center line of South Ashland ave; thence south along the center line of South Ashland ave. to the center line of West One Hundred and Twenty-third st; thence east along the center line of West One Hundred and Twenty-third st. to the center line of South Halsted st; thence south along the center line of South Halsted st. to the city limits; thence east, south and east along the city limits to the east line of sections thirty-five and twenty-six, township thirty-seven north, range fourteen; thence north along said section line, projected through Lake Calumet, to the center line of Stony Island ave., projected; thence north along the center line of Stony Island ave., projected, to the place of beginning, shall be denominated and be the Thirty-third Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	235	10	279	19	239	28	284
2	276	11	313	20	165	29	288
3	286	12	314	12	208	30	145
4	252	13	200	22	241	31	218
5	312	14	318	23	266	32	383
6	283	15	195	24	259	33	333
7	355	16	343	25	147	34	291
8	250	17	249	26	272	35	249
9	273	18	370	27	312		

Thirty-fourth Ward

Total Registration, 10,689. Total Vote, 9,027.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the center lines of Fortieth ave., and West Kinzie st; thence west along the center line of West Kinzie st. to the center line of Forty-sixth ave; thence south along the center line of Forty-sixth ave. to the center line of Thirty-ninth st., projected; thence east along the center line of Thirty-ninth st., projected, to the center line of the Illinois and Michigan canal; thence northeasterly along the center line of the Illinois and Michigan canal to the center line of South Central Park ave; thence north along the center line of South Central Park ave. to the center line of West Twenty-fourth st; thence east along the center line of West Twenty-fourth st. to the center line of Clifton Park ave; thence north along the center line of Clifton Park ave. to the center line of Ogden ave; thence northeasterly along the center line of Ogden ave. to the center line of South Homan ave; thence north along the center line of South Homan ave. to the center line of West Twelfth st; thence west along the center line of West Twelfth st. to the center line of South Fortieth ave; thence north along the center line of South Fortieth ave. to the place of beginning, shall be denominated and be the Thirty-fourth Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	223	8	306	15	299	22	326
2	264	9	415	16	331	23	325
3	295	10	373	17	356	24	466
4	310	11	404	18	339	25	300
5	352	12	352	19	329	26	296
6	325	13	271	20	368	27	298
7	389	14	366	21	299		

Thirty-fifth Ward

Total Registration, 10,152. Total Vote, 8,628.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the center lines of North Kedzie ave. and West North ave; thence west along the center line of West North ave. to the center line of Austin ave; thence south along the center line of Austin ave. to the center line of West Twelfth st; thence east along the center line of West Twelfth st. to the center line of South Forty-sixth ave; thence north along the center line of South Forty-sixth ave. to the center line of West Kinzie st; thence east along the center line of West Kinzie st. to the center line of North Homan ave; thence north along the center line of North Homan ave. to the center line of West Chicago ave; thence east along the center line of West Chicago ave., to the center line of North Kedzie ave; thence north along the

center line of North Kedzie ave. to the place of beginning, shall be denominated and be the Thirty-fifth Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	445	8	279	15	336	22	301
2	418	9	230	16	299	23	321
3	290	10	282	17	342	24	349
4	299	11	277	18	384	25	315
5	332	12	259	19	328	26	270
6	349	13	321	20	361	27	278
7	315	14	278	21	370		

Cicero

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	302	2	241	3	186	4	299
5	295						

GRAND TOTALS

Ward	Vote	Ward	Vote	Ward	Vote
1	7,856	13	11,312	25	16,534
2	9,960	14	9,988	26	11,249
3	9,185	15	9,245	27	13,377
4	8,004	16	7,911	28	10,495
5	8,220	17	8,171	29	8,350
6	14,097	18	7,150	30	9,571
7	15,612	19	7,610	31	11,930
8	8,089	20	11,052	32	11,117
9	5,590	21	10,700	33	9,403
10	5,867	22	8,020	34	9,027
11	7,888	23	8,563	35	8,628
12	10,692	24	8,461	Cicero,	1,323

Total, - - - - - 340,247

Population and Area of the Thirty-five Wards of the City of Chicago

WARD	*Population	Area in Acres	Population per Acre
1	59,076	1,440	41.02
2	64,920	800	81.15
3	62,557	960	65.15
4	66,216	960	68.97
5	75,871	2,240	33.87
6	81,893	1,600	51.18
7	88,881	4,160	21.36
8	75,973	13,624	5.57
9	71,526	640	111.75
10	73,991	640	115.61
11	78,260	1,120	69.87
12	90,049	2,880	31.26
13	65,809	1,600	41.13
14	73,178	1,280	57.17
15	72,517	1,120	64.74
16	85,120	800	106.40
17	88,677	720	123.16
18	48,452	640	75.70
19	69,112	640	107.98
20	72,162	800	90.20
21	70,129	960	73.05
22	74,118	960	77.20
23	65,810	800	82.26
24	67,588	1,120	60.34
25	85,628	4,160	20.58
26	76,989	4,640	16.59
27	77,243	20,480	3.77
28	76,735	1,760	43.59
29	79,225	6,400	12.37
30	70,205	1,280	54.84
31	80,902	11,200	7.22
32	75,643	8,480	8.92
33	73,280	12,944	5.66
34	50,564	3,200	15.80
35	52,597	4,960	10.60
TOTALS -	2,540,896	122,008	20.81

*Based upon Bureau of Statistics' estimate of population of 2,540,896 for the entire city, January 1st, 1908.

Population of City according to Geographical Divisions

	Area in Acres.	Population.
So. Division (includes Wards 1-8; 29-33).....	66,088	954,642
W. Div. (includes Wards 9-20; 27, 28, 34, 35).	43,280	1,145,992
North Division (includes Wards 21-26).....	12,640	440,262
GRAND TOTALS.....	122,008	2,540,896

Ward Superintendents

The ward superintendents are charged with and held responsible for the physical condition of their respective wards, the cleaning of the ward's streets and alleys and the removal of its garbage, the opening and cleaning of inlets to catch basins, the removal of weeds from streets and the repair of street pavements and sidewalks.

Ward	Name	Ward Office	Telephone
1	R. M. Cochrane	Randolph st. and Central ct.	Central 4205
2	Peter Cashey	3400 Armour ave.	Douglas 573
3	A. J. Creighton	3400 Armour ave.	Douglas 573
4	Leopold Grand	2901 Lowe ave.	Yards 218
5	T. F. McGrath	2910 Loomis st.	Yards 1066
6	John J. Carroll	827 E. 47th st.	Oakland 931
7	T. L. Mulroy	6109 Cottage Grove ave.	Hyde Park 152
8	W. J. Galligan	93rd st. and So. Chicago ave.	So. Chicago 142
9	George J. Lake	S. w. cor. 16th and String sts.	Canal 1351
10	Frank Sima	15th place and Loomis st.	Canal 965
11	F. A. Hurley	15th place and Loomis st.	Canal 965
12	John J. Corbett	Washburn and Talman aves.	West 1236
13	M. English	1805 Fillmore st.	Kedzie 372
14	Chas. I. Smith	18 Hart st.	Humboldt 1769
15	Chas. F. Walsh	1128 West Chicago ave.	Humboldt 968
16	James Burke	Paulina st. and North ave.	Monroe 2155
17	David McGann	189 Austin ave.	Monroe 841
18	Chas. McDonald	Adams st. and Center ave.	Monroe 2291
19	Mrs. A. E. Paul	318 South May st.	Monroe 2168
20	E. C. Ryan	812 West Madison st.	West 1699
21	E. J. Alden	204 East Huron st.	North 1452
22	M. Murphy	153 Orleans st.	North 909
23	H. Vanderbosch	653 Larrabee st.	Lincoln 939
24	Wm. J. Williams	1026 Wellington st.	Lake View 374
25	H. P. Sullivan	Addison and Clark sts.	Lake View 360
26	Felix S. Mitchell	Ashland ave. and Byron st.	Lake View 623
27	W. J. Higgins	Short and Our sts.	Jefferson Pk. 12
28	Luke Cassidy	Campbell av. & Cortland st.	Humboldt 1469
29	D. J. Rierdon	47th and Bishop sts.	Yards 1040
30	Jas. McInerney	49th and Union sts.	Yards 922
31	E. J. Wiggins	316 West 59th st.	Wentworth 967
32	A. T. Dodson	69th st. and Lafayette ave.	Wentworth 912
33	A. H. Smith	Kensington and So. Park avs.	W. Pullman 141
34	J. J. Butler	1629 South 40th court	Canal 1287
35	John Collins	Kinzie st. and 48th ave.	Austin 70
Extra	E. Monahan (*)	Chicago ave. and the river	Monroe 4756

(*) In charge of garbage fleet.

Towns and Parts of Towns within the City of Chicago

***South Chicago**—All of Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Total Precincts, 168.

***Hyde Park**—All of Wards 6, 7, 8, and Precincts 1 to 25, inclusive, of Ward 33. Total Precincts, 162.

***West Chicago**—All of Wards 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 28, 34, 35, and Precincts 15 to 18, inclusive, of Ward 27, and that part of Precinct 8 west of N. Western Ave. of Ward 24. Total Precincts, 503 and part of one.

***North Chicago**—All of Wards 21, 22, 23, and Precincts 18 to 30, inclusive, of Ward 24. Total Precincts, 123.

***Lake View**—Precincts 1 to 7 and 9 to 17, inclusive; also that part of Precinct 8 east of N. Western Ave. of Ward 24, and Precincts 1 to 47, inclusive, and 52, of Ward 25, and Precincts 1 to 35 of Ward 26. Total Precincts, 99 and part of one.

Evanston—Precincts 48 to 51, inclusive, of Ward 25, and Precinct 36 of Ward 26. Total Precincts, 5.

***Jefferson**—Precincts 2 to 14, 19 to 42, inclusive, of Ward 27. Total Precincts, 37.

Norwood Park—Part of Precinct 1 of Ward 27.

Maine—Part of Precinct 1 of Ward 27.

Niles—Part of Precinct 1 of Ward 27.

***Lake**—All of Wards 29, 30, 31, and Precincts 1 to 34, inclusive, of Ward 32. Total Precincts, 141.

Calumet—Precincts 35 to 40, inclusive, of Ward 32, and Precincts 26 to 35, inclusive, of Ward 33. Total Precincts, 16.

Territory Lying Outside of the City of Chicago Under the Jurisdiction of the Election Commissioners.

The Town of Cicero—Total Precincts, 5.

The Sanitary District of Chicago lies wholly within Cook County and includes all of the City of Chicago and the Town of Cicero.

***Ridge Avenue Park District**—Precinct 51 of Ward 25 and Precinct 36 of Ward 26.

***North Shore Park District**—Precincts 48, 49, 50, of Ward 25.

Calumet Park District—That portion of Precinct 39, Ward 32, lying west of center line of Leavitt street.

Towns and Districts marked with "*" are wholly within the City of Chicago

Apportionment of Wards and Precincts into Congressional and Senatorial Districts

WARD	PRECINCTS	Congressional District	Senatorial District
1. All		1	1
2. All		1	1
3. 1 to 10, 13 to 35, inclusive.....		1	3
11 and 12		4	3
4. 1 to 22, inclusive		1	3
23 to 30, inclusive		4	9
5. 1		4	3
2 to 30, inclusive.....		4	9
6. 1 to 14, 18, 20 to 22, inclusive		1	3
15 to 17, 19, 23 to 52, inclusive		2	5
7. 1 to 37, 51 to 54 inclusive		2	5
38 to 50, inclusive		2	13
8. All		2	13
9. 1 to 6, inclusive		5	17
7 to 24, inclusive.....		5	15
10. 1 to 9, inclusive		5	17
10 to 25, inclusive		5	15
11. 1 to 14, inclusive		5	2
15 to 29, inclusive.....		5	15
30 to 32, inclusive.....		4	15
12. 1 to 6, inclusive		5	2
7 to 11 inc., 12 north of 22d St. and 13 .		5	19
12 south of 22d St.....		4	19
14 to 20, 33 and 34, inclusive.....		5	9
21 to 32, 35 to 41, inclusive.....		4	9
13. All		6	19
14. All		7	21
15. 1 to 22, inclusive		7	23
23 to 32, inclusive		8	23
16. 1 to 16, 26 to 31, inclusive.....		8	27
17 to 25, inclusive		8	23
17. 1 to 5, 7, 10, 12 to 15, 35 to 37, inclusive.		8	27
6, 8, 9, 11, 16 to 34, inclusive		8	21
18. All		8	27
19. All		8	17
20. All		6	2

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS

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WARD	PRECINCTS	Congressional District	Senatorial District
21.	1 to 7, 9, 12	9	31
	8, 10, 11, 13 to 45, inclusive.....	9	29
22.	1, 2, 5 to 13, inclusive.....	9	31
	3, 4, 14 to 33, inclusive.....	9	29
23.	1 to 16, 25 to 32, inclusive.....	9	31
	17 to 24, inclusive.....	10	6
24.	All	10	6
25.	1 to 36, inclusive.....	9	31
	37 to 47, inclusive, and 52.....	10	31
	48 to 51, inclusive	10	6
26.	All	10	6
27.	All	7	25
28.	All	7	25
29.	1 to 21, inclusive	4	4
	22 to 31, inclusive	3	4
30.	1 to 28, inclusive	4	4
	29 to 37, inclusive	3	4
31.	1.....	3	4
	2 to 39, inclusive.....	3	11
32.	All	3	11
33.	All	2	13
34.	All	6	19
35.	1 to 7, 17 to 20, inclusive.....	7	23
	8 to 16, inclusive	7	21
	21 to 27, inclusive	6	21
CICERO, All		6	19
Total.....		1,261 10	18

Wards and Precincts Comprising Senatorial Districts

DIST.	WARD	PRECINCTS
*1.	1, 2.....	All—73
*2.	20.....	All
	11.....	1 to 14, inclusive
	12.....	1 to 6, inclusive—63
*3.	3.....	All
	4.....	1 to 22, inclusive
	5.....	1
	6.....	1 to 14, 18, 20 to 22, inclusive—76

DIST.	WARD	PRECINCTS
*4.	29, 30	All
	31.....	1—69
*5.	6.....	15 to 17, 19, 23 to 52, inclusive
	7.....	1 to 37, 51 to 54, inclusive—75
	6. 24, 26	All
	23.....	17 to 24, inclusive
	25.....	48 to 51, inclusive—78
*9.	4.....	23 to 30, inclusive
	5.....	2 to 30, inclusive
	12.....	14 to 41, inclusive—65
*11.	32.....	All
	31.....	2 to 39, inclusive—78
	13. 8, 33	All
	7.....	38 to 50, inclusive—79
*15.	9.....	7 to 24, inclusive
	10.....	10 to 25, inclusive
	11.....	15 to 32, inclusive—52
*17.	19.....	All
	9.....	1 to 6, inclusive
	10.....	1 to 9, inclusive—48
	19. 13, 34, Cicero	All
	12.....	7 to 13, inclusive—78
*21.	14.....	All
	17.....	6, 8, 9, 11, 16 to 34, inclusive
	35.....	8 to 16, 21 to 27, inclusive—79
	23. 15.....	All
	16.....	17 to 25, inclusive
	35.....	1 to 7, 17 to 20, inclusive—52
*25.	27, 28	All—79
*27.	18.....	All
	16.....	1 to 16, 26 to 31, inclusive
	17.....	1 to 5, 7, 10, 12 to 15, 35 to 37, incl.—67
*29.	21.....	8, 10, 11, 13 to 45, inclusive
	22.....	3, 4, 14 to 33, inclusive—58
*31.	21.....	1 to 7, 9, 12
	22.....	1, 2, 5 to 13, inclusive
	23.....	1 to 16, 25 to 32, inclusive
	25.....	1 to 47, inclusive, and 52—92

Districts marked with "*" are wholly within the city of Chicago

Wards and Precincts Comprising Congressional Districts

DIST.	WARD	PRECINCTS
*1.	1 and 2.....	All
	3.....	1 to 10, 13 to 35, inclusive
	4.....	1 to 21, inclusive
	6.....	1 to 14, 18, 20 to 22, inclusive—146
*2.	6.....	15 to 17, 19, 23 to 52, inclusive
	7, 8, 33.....	All—154
	3. 29.....	22 to 31, inclusive
	30.....	29 to 37, inclusive
	31 and 32.....	All—98
*4.	3.....	11, 12
	4.....	23 to 30, inclusive
	5.....	All
	11.....	30 to 32, inclusive
	12.....	12 So. of 22d St., 21 to 32, 35 to 41, incl.
	29.....	1 to 21, inclusive
	30.....	1 to 28, inclusive—111 and part of one
*5.	9 and 10.....	All
	11.....	1 to 29, inclusive
	12.....	1 to 11, 12 North of 22d. St., 13 to 20 33 and 34, inclusive—99 and part of one.
6.	13, 20, 34, Cicero.	All
	35.....	21 to 27, inclusive—121
7.	14, 27, 28.....	All
	15.....	1 to 22, inclusive
	35.....	1 to 20, inclusive—161
*8.	16, 17, 18, 19.....	All
	15.....	23 to 32, inclusive—142
*9.	21 and 22.....	All
	23.....	1 to 16, 25 to 32, inclusive
	25.....	1 to 36, inclusive—138
10.	24 and 26.....	All
	23.....	17 to 24, inclusive
	25.....	37 to 52, inclusive—90

Districts marked with "*" are wholly within the city of Chicago

THE MUNICIPAL COURT

148 Michigan Avenue

Chief Justice.....	Harry Olson.....	2122 Clarendon ave.
Associate Judges.....	Freeman K. Blake....	1246 Perry st.
	Wm. W. Maxwell....	107 37th st.
	Judson F. Going.....	221 Fremont st.
	Wm. N. Gemmill.....	5406 Ellis ave.
	Wm. N. Cottrell.....	4300 Ellis ave.
	Edwin K. Walker....	6153 Kimbark ave.
	Edward A. Dicker....	908 Warren ave.
	Isadore H. Himes....	521 Milwaukee ave.
	Arnold Heap.....	1423 Washington boul.
	John W. Houston....	2645 N. 44th ave.
	John H. Hume.....	25 Walton place
	John R. Newcomer...	2137 Gladys ave.
	McKenzie Cleland....	6439 Normal ave.
	John C. Scovel.....	883 Winthrop ave.
	Stephen A. Foster....	12147 Harvard ave.
	Frank Crowe.....	365 Congress st.
	Mancha Bruggemeyer.	575 Wabash ave.
	Michael F. Girtten....	5827 Princeton ave.
	Henry C. Beitler.....	16 Lincoln ave.
	Frank P. Sadler.....	553 Englewood ave.
	Max Eberhardt.....	436 Ashland boul.
	Thomas B. Lantry....	Newberry Hotel
	Fred'k L. Fake, Jr....	6436 Monroe ave.
	Adelor J. Petit.....	1141 Millard ave.
	Chas. N. Goodnow...	7200 Euclid ave.
	Oscar M. Torrison....	56 Alice place
	Hosea W. Wells.....	726 W. Adams st.
Clerk.....	Homer K. Galpin....	729 W. Monroe st.
Bailiff.....	Thomas M. Hunter...	225 S. Prairie ave.

Chicago's Municipal Court is an outgrowth of conditions caused by the maladministration of justice by the justices of the peace and police magistrates whose authority was thrust upon the citizens of the city by the provisions of the state constitution. By reason of an amendment to the state constitution adopted in 1904, the people of Chicago secured from the state legislature an act abolishing the police magistrates and justices of the peace, and creating the new Municipal Court,

which was approved by the Governor May 18, 1905, and ratified by the legal voters of Chicago, November 7, 1905.

The first election under the new act for judges was held November 6, 1906, and the new tribunal commenced active work on December 3, 1906.

The act provides for a court consisting of 28 judges, one of whom shall be chief justice and the remaining 27 of whom shall be associate judges. They hold office for a term of six years, and the order of their election is such that nine associate judges are elected to office after every two years. They assume office on the first Monday in December following their election.

No person is eligible to the office of chief justice or associate justice of the Municipal Court unless he shall be at least 30 years of age, a resident of Chicago, and a citizen of the United States, nor unless he shall have resided in Cook County and there been engaged in active practice as an attorney-at-law or in the discharge of the duties of a judicial office for five years next preceding his election.

The number of associate judges may be increased to 36 by the City Council of Chicago whenever a certificate signed by two-thirds of the judges of the Municipal Court shall be transmitted to it, stating that in the opinion of the judges the business of the Municipal Court is such as to warrant an increase in their number.

The Municipal Court has jurisdiction in the following cases:

First. Cases to be designated as cases of the first class, which shall include (a) all actions on contracts, express or implied, when the amount claimed by the plaintiff, exclusive of costs, exceeds one thousand dollars (\$1,000); (b) all actions for the recovery of personal property when the value of the property sought to be recovered as claimed by the plaintiff exceeds one thousand dollars (\$1,000); and (c) all actions for the recovery of damages for the conversion of personal property, and actions for the recovery of damages for injuries to personal property, when the amount of damages sought to be recovered, as claimed by the plaintiff, exclusive of costs, exceeds one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

Second. Cases to be designated as cases of the second class, which shall include all suits of every kind and nature, whether civil or criminal, or whether at law or in equity, which may be transferred to it, by a change of venue or otherwise, by the Circuit Court of Cook County, the Superior Court of Cook County, or the Criminal Court of Cook County, for trial and disposition.

Third. Cases to be designated as cases of the third class, which shall include all criminal cases in which the punishment is by fine or imprisonment otherwise than in the penitentiary, and all other criminal cases which the laws in force from time to time may permit to be prosecuted otherwise than on indictment by a grand jury.

Fourth. Cases to be designated as cases of the fourth class, which shall include (a) all civil actions, quasi-criminal actions excepted, for the recovery of money only when the amount claimed by the plaintiff, exclusive of costs, does not exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000), the amount in any action on a bond to be determined by the amount actually sought to be recovered and not by the penalty of the bond; (b) all actions for the recovery of personal property when the value of the property sought to be recovered does not exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000); (c) all actions of forcible detainer; (d) all proceedings for the trial of the right of property, and (e) all actions and proceedings of which justices of the peace are now given jurisdiction by law and which are not otherwise provided for in this act, in which class of actions and proceedings the Municipal Court shall have jurisdiction where the amount sought to be recovered does not exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000). In any action of the fourth class for the recovery of money only judgment may be rendered for over one thousand dollars (\$1,000), where the excess over one thousand dollars (\$1,000) shall consist of interest or damages or costs accrued after the commencement of such action.

Fifth. Cases to be designated as cases of the fifth class, which shall include all quasi-criminal actions, excepting bastardy cases.

Sixth. Cases to be designated as cases of the sixth class, which shall include (a) all proceedings for the prevention of the commission of crimes; (b) all proceedings for the arrest, examination, commitment and bail of persons charged with criminal offenses; (c) all proceedings pertaining to searches and seizures of personal property by means of search warrants, and (d) all bastardy cases.

From this it will be seen that the court has original and unlimited jurisdiction in actions of contract and for the recovery of personal property, or of damages for the conversion thereof, and has jurisdiction up to the amount of one thousand dollars in all actions of tort. It has original jurisdiction of all misdemeanor cases and of prosecutions for the violation of municipal ordinances.

The Municipal Court trials are by the Court without a jury, or with a jury if the litigant so demands, such jury being drawn and provided by the jury commissioners of Cook County in the same manner and from the same lists as the petit jurors provided for the Circuit, Superior and Criminal Courts. Appeals from the judgments of the Municipal Court may be taken direct to the Appellate or Supreme Courts, similarly as from other trial courts of record of the state.

The judges are given vastly more authority over the employees of the court than is common in other courts in Illinois and other states. They fix the number and salaries of the deputy clerks and bailiffs; they have general supervision over the offices of the clerk and bailiff; they have the power to pass rules and regulations governing these offices, and have also the power to remove deputy clerks and bailiffs,

with or without cause, by entering a proper order. The decision of a majority of judges in matters of practice prevails, and the judges are by law required to meet monthly except in the month of August. They have further power to investigate complaints presented to them pertaining to the court and its officers, such as charges of incompetency, inefficiency and dishonesty on the part of the deputy clerks and bailiffs of the court; complaints against police officers, who are ex-officio deputy bailiffs of the court; against attorneys for unprofessional and dishonest conduct in suits pending in the court; and even complaints against the judges of the court themselves.

They have the power, subject to the direction of the Supreme Court of the state, to adopt such rules and regulations of practice in the court as they may deem necessary and expedient.

For the purposes of the Municipal Court the city is divided into two districts—namely, the First and Second—the First District comprising all that part of the City of Chicago north of Seventy-first street and west of Lake Michigan, and south of Seventy-first street and west of Cottage Grove avenue.

There are seventeen Branch Civil Courts in the First District, all located at a central civil court building at No. 148 Michigan avenue. In these seventeen civil branches, nine of the judges hear jury cases and eight judges hear cases without juries.

There are thirteen criminal branches of the court in this district, presided over by ten judges, located as follows:

Criminal Court Branch 1.....	Criminal Courts Building.
Criminal Court Branch 2.....	Criminal Courts Building.
Harrison Street Branch 1.....	Harrison and LaSalle streets.
Harrison Street Branch 2.....	Harrison and LaSalle streets.
Desplaines Street Branch.....	19 and 20 South Desplaines street.
Maxwell Street Branch.....	Morgan and Maxwell streets.
Hyde Park Branch.....	5233 Lake avenue.
West Chicago Avenue Branch.....	235 West Chicago avenue.
Logan Square Branch.....	2175 Milwaukee avenue.
East Chicago Avenue Branch.....	242 East Chicago avenue.
Sheffield Avenue Branch.....	Sheffield ave. and Diversey boul.
Englewood Branch.....	6347 Wentworth avenue.
Thirty-fifth Street Branch.....	844 Thirty-fifth street.

The Second District comprises that part of the city known as South Chicago. There is one branch court in this district, located at No. 8855 Exchange avenue, for the transaction of its civil and criminal business. No jury trials are held in this district at present.

Since its establishment the Municipal Court has been of great aid in relieving the congestion of the dockets of the regular trial courts of Cook County, the trial of cases formerly being subjected to delays of from two to three years. The number of cases started in the Circuit Court during 1907 has fallen off 38.5 per cent. from the previous year

In the Superior Court the decrease was 20.6 per cent. for the same space of time. The decrease in the Criminal Court has been 34.8 per cent. and in the County Court the law cases have fallen off 90.9 per cent. The decrease in all instances represents the volume of business that has gone to the Municipal Court.

Before the establishment of the Municipal Court, the misdemeanor cases were not tried until the expiration of from three months to three years after the commission of the offense. When the time finally came for trial, the witnesses for the prosecution had lost interest in the case or could not be found; and the impression remaining with the people of the locality where the offense had been committed was that the defendant had not been punished. The idea that summary punishment followed violation of the law was never contemplated by the prospective offender. A general disrespect for the law was bound to be engendered by such conditions. Many offenders were never brought to trial in the Criminal Court at all. Of 19,000 arrests for felonies and misdemeanors heard by the justices of the peace, only about 3,000 were bound over to the grand jury, leaving 16,000 who escaped prosecution, were discharged, or forfeited their bonds and were not apprehended for trial.

The law now permits prosecutions for misdemeanors not punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary to be instituted by the filing of an information in the Municipal Court by the State's Attorney, or by any citizen, instead of by the presentation of an indictment by the grand jury. The result is that offenders charged with misdemeanors are now tried in the Municipal Court on the day on which the offense is committed, or the next day; or, in the majority of cases, within five days after the commission of the offense; and this, too, with due regard for the rights of defendants and the convenience of members of the bar. The speedy disposal of these cases has relieved the calendars of the Criminal Court of Cook County so that felony cases may be tried in that court as soon after the commission of the offense as it is possible for both sides to prepare for trial, which ordinarily will not require more than two or three weeks from the time of the commission of the offense, or of its discovery.

The number of arrests for felonies, misdemeanors and violations of city ordinances in the City of Chicago has decreased in a period of a year from the number during the previous year, 35,271. On the other hand about 1,427 more persons have been sent to the jail and House of Correction than were sent the year before.

Since the number of arrests in the City of Chicago for the year 1906 was 92,761, this reduction of more than a third is significant. Of course, if the decreased number of arrests was due to lack of vigilance on the part of police officers during the period in which the Municipal Court has been in operation, these figures would be meaningless; but they have not been. Police officers now know that a case brought by

them in the Municipal Court of Chicago will be heard on its merits, regardless of political pull or influence of any sort.

Immediately upon the institution of the Municipal Court the judges enforced strict rules regarding the taking of bail, requiring in the case of state offenses the scheduling of real estate security by two sureties, in double the amount of the bond, after allowing for homestead and mortgage exceptions. The reduction in crime in the city during the first year of the court's activity may be attributed to:

1. Speedy trials.
2. Strict bail regulations.
3. House of Correction rather than jail sentences.
4. Care in the issuance of warrants.
5. Absence of interference with the administration of justice in the courts, and the consequent encouragement of the police officer to do his duty.
6. Imposing heavy penalties for carrying concealed weapons.

The other officers of the Municipal Court elected by vote of the people are a Chief Clerk and Chief Bailiff; each elected for a term of six years.

The duties of the Chief Clerk are those usually performed by clerks of courts of record. He shall give his personal attention to the performance of the duties of his office, and maintain an office in each district for the transaction of business, such office to remain open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. of each working day of the year. He appoints such number of deputies as may be determined, from time to time, by a majority of the judges, and must assign at least one deputy clerk to duty in each branch court.

The duties of the Chief Bailiff of the Municipal Court are such as are usually performed by sheriffs in attendance upon and service and execution of the process, and obedience of the lawful orders and directions of a Circuit Court. He must give his personal attention to the performance of his duties and keep an office in each district, such office to remain open for the transaction of business from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. of each working day of the year. He shall appoint such number of deputies as may be determined by a majority of the judges.

Neither the Chief Clerk nor Chief Bailiff, nor any deputy clerk or deputy bailiff shall receive, aside from his official salary, any money, property or other valuable thing, as a gratuity or otherwise, for the performance of any duty imposed upon him by virtue of his office; violation of this provision subjecting the offender to summary dismissal.

The salary of the Chief Justice of the Municipal Court is \$7,500 per annum; that of each associate judge \$6,000 per year, and \$5,000 per year for the Chief Clerk and Chief Bailiff, respectively.

CHICAGO HARBOR COMMISSION

APPOINTED BY MAYOR BUSSE TO MAKE A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY AND REPORT ON THE QUESTION OF WHETHER SOME PORTION OF THE CITY'S LAKE FRONT SHOULD BE RESERVED AND UTILIZED FOR HARBOR PURPOSES:

John M. McEwen, chairman; Alderman Peter L. Hoffman, Alderman Charles M. Foell, Alderman John P. Stewart, Isham Randolph, Frederick A. Delano, Charles H. Conover, Charles H. Wacker.

Secretary—Charles Edward Merriam.

The Chicago Harbor Commission was no sooner appointed than they began vigorously upon the great work that Mayor Busse had given them to do. That was, to conceive and mature, so far as possible, a comprehensive plan for the improvement of the Chicago Harbor. They were to do this, after collecting and studying profoundly the most informing data, by all means and from whatever quarter obtainable. The announcement of this prodigious undertaking had an immediate effect upon the public mind. Leading citizens, those capable of taking long views, and that are animated by far-reaching hopes, at once expressed themselves here and there in the community, as entirely approving of this most attractive enterprise, now tentatively, but none the less auspiciously, inaugurated. By it the minds of not a few were set to reflecting, on what had been done on similar lines and to like desired ends, in other places, and in long past times; and thence they drew added hope. Readers of Burke were reminded of the splendid use that great man made of the fact of a like movement started in 1797, for improving the port of London. He was denouncing the proposal to make a peace with the "Regicide in France" and showing that England was prosperous in her commerce and national resources. He proved this by citing the crowded condition of the Thames river. "Two different bills," he said, "had been brought in for improving the port of London * * * but I will confine myself to that bill which is proposed on the part of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, because I regard them as the best authority, and their language is fuller and more precise. They complain of the great 'delays, accidents, damages, and losses, and extraordinary expenses, which are almost continually sustained, to the hindrance and discouragement of commerce.'"

Those are precisely the things complained of by the commercial users of the Chicago river. But Burke continued:

"But what," he asked, "are the causes to which they attribute their complaints? The first is, that from the very great and progressive increase in the number and size of ships and other vessels, trading to the port of London, the river Thames is, in general, so much crowded that the navigation of a considerable part of the river is rendered tedious and dangerous; and there is much want of room for the safe and convenient moving of vessels, and constant access to them. That the legal quays are too confined, and that there is not sufficient accommodation for the landing and shipping of cargoes."

That movement was started in the very last years of the 18th century, and small as London then was, the 19th century had not come to its close when London had become the greatest city the world then looked upon. This new movement in Chicago is in the very first years of the 20th century, but, improve adequately the harbor, the end of this century will not be reached before Chicago will have quadrupled its population many times. It is a known fact that a thousand new souls are born in Chicago every seven days, and actuaries are able to calculate the exact number of these new souls that will live out four score years—so many to the thousand. It evidently, therefore, is probable that some that are born this week will live to see this city in a position among the great cities of the world of undisputed primacy.

Summary of the Work of the Chicago Harbor Commission

Charles Edward Merriam, Secretary of the Chicago Harbor Commission, has obligingly furnished the following resume of the work already done by the Commission:

On May 1, 1908, there had been held eighteen meetings, a part of which were executive sessions and a part open hearings. Among those who had addressed the Commission were Colonel Bixby, Mr. Telford Burnham, Mr C. E. Kremer, Captain Sullivan, Mr. Homer Carr, Messrs. Walker and Hasley of the Real Estate Board, Mr. Hoyt King of the Sanitary District, Captain Keith, Mr. J. J. Wait, Mr. Henry Lee, Hon. R. R. McCormick, President of the Sanitary District, and H. J. Fixmer. From the secretary, it is learned that tentative arrangements have been made with Mr. George Tunell, railway expert, to speak on lake and rail commerce; Mr. Lyman Cooley on the Cooley plan; Mr Alvord on the sanitary aspects of the local plan; Mr. Dwight Perkins on the relation of the harbor to the city plan; Mr. Ridgely as a railway expert; Col. H. S. Dietrich, president of the board of local improvements; Mr. Theodore Burton, chairman of the river and harbor committee of the National House of Representatives; Mr. F.W. McKennep and Mr. Albert F. S. Scherzer.

A list of the most important books, articles, and maps bearing on the subject under investigation has been collected.

Prof. J. Paul Goode, Professor of Commercial Geography at the

University of Chicago and one of the leading authorities on that subject in the United States, has been engaged to make an examination and investigation of the leading modern harbors. Professor Goode will make a report on the commercial advantages obtained by modern harbor improvements, and will also make recommendations on the Chicago situation. It is expected that Professor Goode will spend two months on his trip and one month in writing up his report for the Commission.

Mr. George C. Sikes, who was formerly Secretary of the Local Transportation Committee and who was employed last summer by the New York Bureau of Municipal Research to investigate the dock situation of that city, has been engaged by the Commission. Mr. Sikes is occupied in interviewing shippers of various classes of commodities in regard to the present facilities for water traffic, and in compiling and analyzing data bearing on the Chicago River as a shipping center.

The Commission has in view the preparation of a digest and outline of the engineering features of modern harbors. Mr. Luther Wagoner, an engineer, who has spent over a year in preparing a harbor plan for San Francisco, is about to publish a comprehensive report on this subject, and the Commission has had some correspondence with him regarding the possibility of engaging his services upon the local situation.

The Commission has made a personal inspection of the north and south branches of the Chicago River, and expects in the near future to make a preliminary survey of the Calumet, Gary, and Indiana Harbor region, and of the Sanitary District.

The work done in the past upon the Chicago harbor is indicated by this outline digest:

I. The Inner Harbor

1. Period 1833-1870.
2. Project.
 - a—Straightening the river at its mouth.
 - b—Construction of piers on each side of the stream and running from the shore out into the lake.
 - c—Dredging at the mouth of the river.

II. The Outer Harbor

1. Period 1870-1895.
2. Project.
 - a—To enclose a portion of the lake by construction.
 - a—Easterly breakwater.
 - b—Southerly breakwater.
 - c—An extension of north pier.
 - b—To construct an exterior breakwater.
 - c—To dredge the outer portion of the enclosed harbor to a depth of 21 feet.

III. The Chicago River

1. Period 1895-1907.
2. Project.
 - a—Dredging to 21 feet depth.
 - b—Straightening of channel to provide for vessels of the largest draft.
 - c—Lowering of tunnels.
 - d—Work of the sanitary district.
 - e—Turning basins.

IV. Calumet Harbor

1. Period 1870-1907.
2. Project.
 - a—Straightening the river at its mouth.
 - b—Construction of piers on each side of the stream and running from the shore out into the lake.
 - c—Dredging at the mouth of the river.
 - d—Building of an outer breakwater situated to the north and east of the river entrance.
 - e—Dredging mouth of river and anchorage area to a 21 feet actual depth.

V. Calumet River

1. Period 1884-1907.
2. Project.
 - a—Straightening and deepening river to a 21 feet actual depth.
 - a—Work upon lower section successful.
 - b—Upon the upper section unsuccessful.
 - b—Construction of turning basin.

Suggestions for a Harbor

Results of Mayor Busse's action, appointing a Harbor Commission, are shown in the increased interest on the part of the people at large in the subject of harbor provision for lake, river, and canal commerce of the near, and also the remote, future; and in the production of two elaborate plans for realizing such provision. Many other suggestions of the kind have been made. All these plans or suggestions are tentative, but none the less clearly thought out. One—that by John W. Alvord, Hydraulic and Sanitary Engineer—was submitted in an address before the Real Estate Board; the other—that of Mr. Alfred Beirly—was addressed to the Harbor Commission. By permission of their authors extracts from each are given here:

Wide as the Panama Canal at Culebra Cut

(JOHN W. ALVORD.)

"The Chicago River and South Branch, when the present project is completed by the Sanitary District, will be as wide as the Panama Canal in the Culebra cut, and will have a current materially less than

the St. Clair River, through which passes nearly all of the tonnage of the Great Lakes. Subway plans now maturing will send more and more travel beneath it than over it, and many of the bridges now spanning it may properly be replaced by tunnels. This will make it a fitting entrance to the lakes and gulf waterway of the future, and its progressive improvement for this end should be the aim of every Chicago energy available.

* * * * *

"The memory of most of us goes back to the days when there was a bridge nuisance. The business of the lakes was done with small sailing vessels, and they crowded our river and impeded navigation, and held the old-fashioned swing bridges open for hours, many valuable hours of the day. This is now but a memory. The methods of the bob-tailed horse car, the four-story business block and the sailing vessel are forever gone, and today with modern bascule bridges, electrically operated, and with wide center span providing depths of water, the bridge nuisance has grown to be a memory largely.

"I understand that 200 feet width is now available on the river from the drainage channel to 16th street and that three-quarters of the expenditure necessary to complete this improvement to the main river are already made. Two hundred feet in width is as wide as the Panama Canal in the Culebra cut, which is to accommodate the commerce of the world. It is evident that the upper reaches of the river between 16th street and Lake street will be used less and less for dockage; already other interests have crowded out the river traffic; coarse freights must go to cheaper lands upon the outskirts of the city, and the river, in my opinion, between Lake and 16th streets will, if it has not already done so, assume more and more the character of an entrance channel rather than a harbor. Below 16th street progressive development in the hands of proper authorities may and should develop a wider river, possibly to 300 feet, for harbor purposes. Thus improved, any vessel now upon the lakes could proceed through the Chicago river to a harbor at the western limits of the city.

"Col. Bixby, in a most interesting report on the effect of the withdrawal of water from Lake Michigan by the Sanitary District of Chicago, states that experience has shown in the past that the effects of the current in the Chicago river have proved to be largely imaginary or exaggerated. Such complaints as a rule have not been due to unreasonable currents but mainly to the fact that prior to the opening of the channel Chicago river was ordinarily a quiet pool of dead water * * * and the change from this quiet pool to a waterway with a constant current required the adoption of new or different methods for handling boats and required time for people to get used to the change.

"Thus is done away with one of the myths that used to trouble us greatly, but we must not take this to mean that the limits of reasonable current cannot be exceeded. Col. Bixby points out that four of the largest boats of the lakes could not enjoy the privilege of the channel now being constructed (200 feet in width) at the same time, and no doubt but this is true, but it does seem to me that when Chicago reaches that magnificent era that four leviathans of the lake, of 50 foot beam and 800 square feet wetted cross section, need to occupy the South Branch at the same moment, we will certainly be a community so rich and so prosperous that even the widening of the river with enormous land damages will be but a bagatelle.

"As a matter of fact, I believe that it would be desirable to abandon the river for harbor purposes between Lake and 16th streets, and use time rely for a thoroughfare, a means of ingress and egress to Chicago's

true harbor, which I believe should be inland and just within the western limits of our city on the lakes and gulf waterway."

Location of the New Harbor

(ALFRED BEIRLY.)

"To ennoble that wonderful achievement, the Drainage Canal, from a common sewer to a Ship Canal, a means of entrance, a MOUTH for it, must in some way be provided. Manifestly, a channel other than the Chicago river, adequate in size and scope, is in this connection a prime necessity.

"Why not set about at once constructing such a channel and utilize it for the new harbor? If made from 600 to 700 feet in width, or even wider, and of the necessary depth, nothing more adequate could be desired for such a purpose. In time of storm it would prove itself a perfect refuge. The constructing of such a channel could be accomplished in the course of a few years, and the excavated material could be utilized in the building of the Lincoln Park extension.

"Starting at the mouth of the river and widening the same 100 feet or more by cutting away the north wall as far west as Market street, there intercept the north branch stream, thence dig due west on or just south of the Chicago & North-Western Railway course to the vicinity of Rockwell street; thence turning south to intersect with the Drainage Canal—a distance of over six miles, and ample for harbor facilities and other necessary purposes for future centuries.

"Along such a channel a vast stretch of space over twelve miles in length would become available for dockage, elevators, warehouses, lumber yards, coal yards, passenger steamers, and all other industries common to the meeting place of rail and waterborne commerce, together with ample territory for the expeditious handling of all the freight of all the trunk line railways, for it would be on its commodious banks along its southern arm that railroads would in all probability establish a "clearing" point to handle conveniently their immense traffic coming into the city, as well as that going out, both by sea and land, to the marts of all nations. Such a readjustment of the railway traffic of Chicago would, by disposing of the valuable ground property they now occupy in the heart of the city, bring many millions of dollars into the hands of the various companies over and above the cost of acquiring new territory and the construction of the most improved facilities incidental to the handling of traffic in new locations.

"But best of all—and this is what every citizen is hoping for—such a plan carried into execution would open a new business district west to Western avenue and south to 22d street, an area over twelve times the size of our present one, and our nightmare of congestion would disappear as by magic, while real estate in the vacated districts would enhance a thousand per cent in value in a day. It is a plan of tremendous scope but easily possible of realization."

Cost of Some of the Great Harbors of the World

Colonel Wm. H. Bixby, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., in charge of harbor construction at Chicago, has furnished the following statement of the cost of some of the great harbors of the world:

London—This is an improved river used as harbor in connection with great docks rendered necessary by the tides. Altogether it has cost about \$185,000,000 and accommodates 26 millions of tonnage a year.

Glasgow is a city upon a river whose original condition was little if

any better than our own Bubbly Creek. It has been improved for harbor purposes at a cost of \$42,500,000, and accommodates 11 millions of vessel tonnage per annum.

The harbor at Hamburg has cost nearly \$85,000,000, and accommodates 20 millions of tonnage.

Antwerp has improved its river facilities at a cost of nearly \$45,000,000, and accommodates nearly 10 millions of tonnage per annum.

The river Thames, at New Castle, England, is another sample of river improvement at an expense of about \$32,000,000, and accommodates 11 millions of tonnage per annum. All of these are harbors which have been created out of rivers and along the lines of progress already made and developments already instituted. They show us what can be done with facilities far less favorable than those presented to us in this location.

Latest Chicago Bulletins

The latest bulletins relating to the Chicago harbor and river issued from the U. S. Lake Survey office, Detroit, Mich., give the following new facts:

On May 15, 1908, the Chicago pierhead front light, near the outer end of the north pier was temporarily discontinued owing to the reconstruction of that part of the pier. A temporary fixed red light is shown by the contractor, marking the approximate end of the pier.

On April 3, 1908, the fixed white rear light, with fog bell, was moved shoreward 80 feet, where it will remain during the pier reconstruction.

As to the Chicago River—The Van Buren street tunnel has been lowered to a least depth of 23 feet below Chicago datum for a least width of 160 feet in the middle of the river. The channel above and below the tunnel site is only to a depth of 26 feet, but is being deepened (the work began May 25) by the Sanitary District.

The North Branch channel in the west draw of Indiana street bridge has been deepened to 21 feet below Chicago datum.

As to the Calumet River—The channel has been dredged the past year to 18.7 feet depth with bottom width of 180 feet for a length of 340 feet southwardly from the site of Chittenden bridge (near 123rd street), which has been removed.

In these bulletins references are made to the near-by harbors of Waukegan, Kenosha and Racine, as follows:

Waukegan Harbor—A bar which had been formed in mid-channel opposite the outer end of the north pier has been removed by dredging. At the inner end of the north pier the channel is only about 70 feet wide, and numerous small shoals occur in the basin. Maximum draft that can be carried is about 19 feet.

Kenosha Harbor—Soundings completed March 31 indicated a bar at the harbor entrance extending from pier to pier, and reaching from the end of the south pier westward about 1000 feet, with minimum depth of 17.3 feet in mid-channel opposite the end of the north pier. The remainder of the channel had a depth of over 21 feet, with width of about 160 feet except for about 400 feet length beginning opposite the

north shore line, where it narrowed to about 50 feet. About one-half the basin had the required depth of 20 feet. A maximum draft of 17 feet can be carried by keeping well towards the north pier.

Racine Harbor— Soundings completed April 9 indicated considerable shoaling throughout the channel. The entrance is obstructed by a bar on which the minimum depth of 17.5 feet occurs in mid-channel. The maximum draft that can be carried is about 16.5 feet.

Chicago Harbor Defined

The Revised Municipal Code of Chicago defines the Harbor of Chicago as follows:

"The harbor shall consist of the Chicago river and its branches to their respective sources, the Ogden canal, all slips adjacent to and connecting with the Chicago river, the Calumet river and all slips connecting therewith, the drainage canal, all piers and basins, and the waters of Lake Michigan, including all breakwaters, piers and permanent structures herein for a distance of three miles from the shore between the north and south lines of the city extended."

Harbor Light Signals

Chicago harbor light is a red and white flashing light, with 10 seconds' interval between flashes, visible 16 miles, located on a rectangular rock-faced masonry pier near the southeast end of the exterior breakwater; a steam fog whistle gives blasts of 5 seconds, separated by silent intervals of 25 seconds. Chicago outer breakwater (N W. end) light, fixed red, marks the inshore end of the exterior breakwater.

The range for entering the harbor is formed by the Chicago pierhead front light, fixed red, about 20 feet from the outer end of the north pier, and the Chicago pierhead rear light, fixed white, visible 13 miles, about 100 feet from the end of the north pier; a fog bell is struck by machinery, a double and a single blow alternately every 20 seconds. The part of the pier bearing these range lights will be rebuilt this year (1908) when some modifications of the aids will be made.

Chicago breakwater north light is fixed white, on the NE. angle of the easterly breakwater of outer basin, at south side of the river entrance, and is a guide into the river. Chicago breakwater south light is fixed red, visible $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles, located on south end of easterly breakwater of outer basin, at north side of the southern entrance into the basin.

Rules of Navigation of Harbor

(From City Ordinance.)

All vessels, craft or floats lying in or navigating the harbor shall be respectively governed by the following provisions:

1. Every vessel using steam shall have its smoke pipe or pipes so constructed and managed as to prevent sparks or coals of fire escaping therefrom, and shall be moved slowly at a speed not exceeding four miles per hour under a low head of steam. Every tugboat or steam vessel used chiefly for towing shall have a joint in its smoke pipe or

pipes, and shall be constructed in all respects in such a manner as to be able to pass under any bridge which is not less than thirteen feet above the surface of the water.

2. No master or other person owning or having charge of any vessel, craft or float shall leave the same in the harbor without having on board or in charge thereof some competent person to control, manage, and secure the same, without first obtaining permission of the harbor master.

3. All vessels, craft, or floats, whether using steam or otherwise, while lying in the harbor, shall have and keep their anchors on board, and their lower yards cock-billed, and the upper yards braced up sharp.

They shall likewise have and keep out on board during the night time a conspicuous white light, and shall have extinguished or safely secured at dark all fires which may be kept on board.

4. No vessel, craft, or float shall be suffered to lie in the harbor adrift or insecurely fastened.

5. Vessels moving with the current shall have the right of way.

6. In case one vessel desires to pass another going in the same direction on the Chicago river or any of its branches the pilot of the vessel astern shall give the proper signal, indicating the side upon which he wishes to pass. Upon the pilot of one vessel astern of another giving such signal, the pilot of the vessel ahead shall immediately answer by giving the same signal; but if he does not think it safe for the vessel astern to attempt to pass at that point he shall immediately signify the same by giving several short and rapid blasts of the whistle, and under no circumstances shall the steamer astern attempt to pass the steamer ahead until such time as they have reached a point where it can be safely done, when such vessel ahead shall signify her willingness by blowing the proper signals and the vessel astern shall pass the overtaken vessel, giving the overtaken vessel as wide a berth as possible.

7. The vessel dispatcher shall keep a record of the movements of all vessels and through the bridge telephone operators give such directions to the bridge tenders or persons in charge of the bridges in regard to the opening of bridges that the provisions of this article may be carried out.

8. Vessels exceeding two hundred tons navigating the Chicago harbor shall not proceed at a speed greater than four miles per hour.

Hours for Bridge Closing and Opening

(From City Ordinance.)

Section 979. No bridge within the city, excepting on Sundays, shall be opened during the times herein specified:

1. Across the main river and across the south branch of the Chicago river, from its junction with the main river and as far south as Twelfth street, including the latter, and across the north branch of the Chicago river at Kinzie street, between the hours of six and eight o'clock in the morning and five and seven o'clock in the evening.

2. Across the north branch of the Chicago river, from Kinzie street, exclusive, to Halsted street, inclusive, and across the south branch of the Chicago river, from Twelfth street, exclusive, to Halsted street, inclusive, between the hours of six and seven o'clock in the morning and half-past five and half-past six in the evening.

All other bridges between the hours of six and seven o'clock in the morning and six and seven o'clock in the evening.

The provisions of this section are not to apply to "low" bridges or those under which tugs cannot pass.

Section 980. During the hours between six o'clock in the morning and twelve o'clock midnight, it shall be unlawful to keep open any

bridge within the city for the purpose of permitting vessels to pass through the same, for a longer period, at any one time, than ten minutes, at the expiration of which period it shall be the duty of the bridge tender or other person in charge of the bridge to display the proper signal and immediately close such bridge and keep it closed for fully ten minutes for such persons, teams, or vehicles as may be in waiting to pass over, if so much time shall be required, when the said bridge shall again be opened (if necessary for vessels to pass) for a like period, and so on alternately (if necessary) during the hours last aforesaid; and in every instance where any such bridge shall be opened for the passage of any vessel, and closed before the expiration of ten minutes from the time of opening, said bridge shall then, in every such case, remain closed for fully ten minutes, if necessary, in order to allow all persons, teams, and vehicles in waiting to pass over said bridge; provided, this section shall not be construed as being in conflict with section 979, nor as requiring the opening of the bridges during the time specified in said section for the same to remain closed; provided, however, that all vessels having passed through State street bridge going out previous to closing the bridges for two hours, morning and evening, be permitted to pass through Rush street bridge out to the lake.

The Calumet River

The Calumet river empties into Lake Michigan at South Chicago, and its mouth is known as Calumet Harbor. About 6.18 miles up the river from east end of north pier is a place known as the "Forks," where there is a connection with Lake Calumet through a narrow channel about 1,100 feet in length, with depths varying from 4 to 6 feet. Lake Calumet is about $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles long north and south and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide, with about 6 feet average depth at mean lake level, and has practically the same level as Lake Michigan.

About 1.65 miles above the "Forks," or about 7.83 miles from the end of north pier, is the "Junction" or head of the main Calumet river, where it divides into the Little Calumet and the Grand Calumet. The Grand Calumet is a lagoon or bayou (about 18 miles long), with only a small drainage area, with a channel from 10 to 5 feet depth and about 50 feet width, with banks rising just above the water surface, and having no current except what is caused by floods and freshets, or by fluctuations in Lake Michigan. The Little Calumet is about 60 miles long; with a large drainage area, having a large flood discharge but small low-water discharge, and with average depth of about 8 feet and width of a little less than 200 feet from the "Junction" up 7.14 miles to the village of Blue Island.

WILLIAM BUTLER OGDEN

In the roll of the Mayors of Chicago the name that comes first has a luster that time does not dim. The remarkable man that bore it wrought deeds of civic value, and originated, promoted, and carried to completion great enterprises, which first opened up the northwest for actual settlement, and called the attention of the east and south to the country itself as a rich and alluring quarter of the continent for pioneer exploitation. History has recorded no less of him, and future historians will not fail to renew and expatiate upon this record. Born at Walton, N. Y., Walton on the Delaware river, in 1805, he was but 30 years old when he came to Chicago in 1835 — two years before the little village became an organized town, and five years earlier than the date of birth of the City of Chicago. Charles Butler, a brother-in-law of Mr. Ogden's, and a man of financial resources, financed, to use a term of to-day, his more adventurous relative. Mr. Butler, giving an account of those early transactions, in a still extant letter, wrote that Mr. Ogden was not "long in becoming imbued with an enthusiastic appreciation of the capabilities and attractions of this new country. His descriptions of it were poetic and inimitable." There was then nothing for him but the land, and exercising a wise prescience, he bought for himself, and for friends in the east, numerous lots and blocks, even half sections, some of which constitute the basis of profitable operations to day of the oldest real estate firm in this city.

The disastrous events of 1837-8 did not cripple him, as he had paid in full for his holdings of realty; and when the good times returned he found himself possessed of considerable riches. A few years later he was in position to devote both time and money to the projecting of railroads that were designed to penetrate the unoccupied territories to the west and northwest; though his mental vision did not then, as it did a decade later, extend beyond the Mississippi river, as far as to the Missouri, and to the Pacific ocean.

He had no pronounced political aspirations. Shortly after he had attained to the voting age he was elected a member of the New York Assembly; but the only office he ever held after coming to Chicago was that of Mayor, and his selection for that position was a result of no plotting on his part; it was natural and inevitable. His willingness to stand for election was from the fact that as Mayor he might advantage his own division of the city, the North Side. Accordingly he became



WILLIAM BUTLER OGDEN

the first Mayor. There must be numbers still living who witnessed his inauguration; one such, at any rate, is authority for saying that it took place in a small frame building on the west side of Wells street (now Fifth avenue) between Lake and South Water streets.

The only burning question of the day was the proposed bridging of the river in order to admit of the passing to and fro of traffic between the north and the south sides of the city. The influence of the west and the south divisions was exerted strenuously against the measure. But the victory was achieved for the North Side, and an ordinance was passed by the council for a bridge at Clark street; and thereby hung a scandalous tale of corruption of aldermen that were alleged to be in the interest of the Catholic church. In more or less plausible support of the allegation it was pointed out that Mayor Ogden and Walter L. Newberry just then gave to that church the block of ground at State and Superior streets, on which now stands the Cathedral. But that is an old story. Mr. Ogden himself was an Episcopalian, and as long as he resided here was an ardent supporter of St. James' Episcopal church.

The accompanying half-tone impression of William Butler Ogden is a copy of a portrait by G. P. A. Healy, which is in the possession of the Chicago Historical Society. It was painted in London, England, in the year 1852. There and in that year, this subject and that artist first met. Mr. Healy was a Bostonian, and he was temporarily in Europe; his fame was rising fast. He had been honored with a commission from King Louis Philippe to copy some paintings in the royal galleries in London. Mr. Ogden was in the financial capital of the world for the purpose of interesting capitalists in some of his own enterprises at home. He had an imposing presence and great personal dignity and he was well received by many of the most important people. He made the acquaintance of Richard Cobden and of John Thaddeus Delane, the editor of the London Times, and afterwards he received at his house in Chicago visits from both of those celebrated men. Better still, for this city, he induced Mr. Healy to come and establish here a permanent home.

When in 1856 Editor Delane was in Chicago he was entertained, and introduced to a number of leading citizens at Mr. Ogden's bachelor home, which stood in the middle of a block, surrounded by a fine lawn shaded by native trees—the block lying between Erie and Ontario, and Cass and Rush streets. In the Life and Letters of John Thaddeus Delane, recently published, it is curious to read what he wrote to his associate editor of the Times about Chicago. (He was stopping at the Tremont.) "I am now writing in a hotel as splendid as the Castiglione in Paris, making up 400 beds, with 165 servants, and yet only one hotel out of four equally large in a city which only began to exist so lately as 1837." Again, writing from New York on

Nov. 4, 1856, he said of that city: "It is not so well built as Boston, and this, which is the best hotel, is not better than that at Chicago." If Mr. Ogden could have seen these tourist jottings he would have felt himself well repaid for the trouble he had taken to entertain the great journalist.

This imperfect sketch of the first Mayor must suffice; from it the people of the City Hall may learn somewhat of the manner of man he was.

NATIONAL GUARD IN CHICAGO

The Illinois National Guard is the militia of the state constitution, organized anew under the law of 1876. Potentially, it is an arm of the executive of the city. The law gives power to the Mayor "to call out the militia to aid in suppressing riots and other disorderly conduct, or carrying into effect any law or ordinance, subject to the authority of the Governor as commander-in-chief of the militia."

The Illinois National Guard may be called the reformed militia of the state; and as it exists in every state, it is the reformed militia of the United States. One brigade of this splendid organization has both its armorial and residential home in Chicago. Its General and Colonels, and all the line officers are citizens of merit, and many of them are of high standing in the community. They one and all take a just pride in their military positions, and in the discipline and devotion of the men serving under them. And the citizens at large share in this pride, and assure themselves by the knowledge that in any ugly emergency that possibly may arise the peace and good order of the city will, at the call of the Mayor for the militia, be efficiently safeguarded.

The citizens like to think that no such emergency will ever arise. It is a lamentable situation when an armed portion of their number is marched against others in the community who are out in riot or any form of turbulence that the police are not able unaided to suppress. But, as such situations have been in the past, it is the part of prudence to reflect that the time of civic calm is the time to prepare for passional storm. By reason that Chicago has, practically to itself, an almost matchless brigade of the Illinois National Guard, this city is now and will be at all times perfectly prepared.

There have been occasions in this city when the Mayor has called out the militia. The first was in 1855 when Mayor Boone called on R. K. Swift, commander of a battery of two guns that belonged to the state, to help him in suppressing the mob which hurried down from the North Side to liberate men they believed to be wrongfully jailed by the temperance reform executive. The guns were not put in position so as to make the enfiling of the Court House (the City Hall of the day) possible at the crisis of the popular demonstration, and the assistance of two independent companies, the Montgomery Guards and the Chicago Light Guards, was accepted. But the affair was soon over, and in the end it was seen that the police had done most of the work, and that the only person injured, among those acting by authority, was a police officer.

The riots known to history as the "railroad riots" of 1877, were greatly more serious. It was in the mayoralty of Monroe Heath. The riots originated in the East and in their progress westward had caused the destruction of property and the loss of not a few lives in Pittsburg and other cities. The contagion neared Chicago, and on June 23 the Mayor took alarm and ordered the chief of police to hold his forces in constant readiness for a local outbreak. This precaution proved to be timely, as great numbers of railroad hands and their sympathizers gathered on the evening of that day, and morning of the next, and were harangued by excited speakers. Actual war of the streets then broke out in South Canal street, drawing into the mass of rioters laborers from the lumber yards and factories in the vicinity. The danger grew hourly and the police officers saw at once that the general situation was to become one that they could not alone master. Mayor Heath promptly issued a warning proclamation and called out the military, which responded expeditiously, and its commander, General Torrence, made his headquarters at the central police office. Quickly the first and second regiments were on duty. But it is not the present purpose to re-tell the whole story. Briefly let it be said that there were a number of sharp collisions between the police and the rioters and between the military and the rioters, and that it was not until Thursday afternoon that the troubles were known to be about to cease. The instruments of law and order successfully had done their work, but not before ten of the strikers had been killed and forty-five wounded and nineteen policemen injured. So ended the railroad riots of 1877. And the National Guard of Illinois had gallantly done its first perilous service to the city and the state.

Seventeen years later (1894) came on the greatest labor strike known to history. It originated at Pullman, but soon the American Railway Union, an organization of railroad employes, ordered a sympathetic strike which overspread two-thirds of the entire country. Railroads were estopped from running their trains; the mails were not forwarded; interstate commerce was interrupted. Yet at Chicago continued to be the storm center. At first Mayor Hopkins hoped to keep the local peace by employing the police alone, but his efforts were defeated, and then he called for the militia. Governor Altgeld hesitated, and before directing the National Guard to assist the Mayor in restoring and maintaining the normal conditions, notice was taken at Washington of the situation. By the strike the operations of the government and interstate commerce were being opposed and deranged, and President Cleveland sent federal troops to Chicago with definite orders to suppress the rioters—to overcome the new rebellion. This was to give a new construction to United States law, but it is one that will stand as long as the government shall endure. It was no error of the President's nor any fault of the Illinois National Guard that the latter did not have the high privilege of doing what the United States troops

did. The missing of the opportunity was owing to the slowness of the Governor in coming to the assistance of Mayor Hopkins and the splendid police force of this city.

Roster of National Guard in Chicago

Governor's Staff.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Rank.	Address.
Charles S. Deneen.....	Commander-in-Chief.....	Jan. 9, 1905..	Springfield
Maj. Gen. Thos. W. Scott..	Adjutant General.....	July 1, 1907..	Springfield
Col. Frank S. Dickson.....	Asst. Adjutant General....	May 6, 1907..	Ramsey
Col. Walter Fieldhouse.....	Inspector General.....	Jan. 28, 1901..	1001 N.Y.L.b'g., Chicago
Col. H. S. Dietrich.....	General I. R. P.....	Feb. 2, 1897..	90 La Salle st., Chicago
.....	Surgeon General.....		
Col. E. R. Bliss.....	Judge Advocate General..	Sept. 15, 1897..	Ashland blk., Chicago
Charles Adams.....	Sec'y to Surg. Gen.....	May 2, 1907..	100 State st., Chicago

Aides de Camp.

Randolph Smith.....	Colonel.....	Feb. 2, 1897..	Flora
Bernard A. Eckhart.....	Colonel.....	June 12, 1906..	187 Ashland blvd., Chi
John R. Thompson.....	Colonel.....	June 12, 1906..	38 State st., Chicago
Ira C. Copley.....	Colonel.....	June 12, 1906..	Aurora
Burnett M. Chipperfield....	Lieutenant Colonel.....	June 19, 1906..	Canton
Ado I. Simmons.....	Captain.....	Sept. 27, 1901..	342 W. 63d st., Chicago.
John H. Lewman.....	Captain.....	Feb. 15, 1904..	Danville
Abel Davis.....	Captain.....	April 14, 1904..	Recorder's Office, Chi.
Ogden T. McClurg.....	Lieutenant.....	Nov. 6, 1906..	20 Michigan av., Chi.

The Division.

Headquarters, 309 Monadnock Block, Chicago.

Edward C. Young.....	Major General.....	Nov. 6, 1907..	196 Monroe st., Chi.
Lewis D. Green.....	Col., Adj. Gen.....	Nov. 30, 1907..	309 Monadnock bl'k.
Taylor E. Brown.....	Lt. Col., Insp. Gen.....	Feb. 24, 1908..	808 Marquette b'd'g.
Burnett M. Chipperfield....	Lt. Col., Judge Advocate..	June 19, 1906..	Canton
Gordon Strong.....	Lt. Col., C. Ord. O. I. R. P.	July 18, 1906..	209 State st., Chicago
G. Paull Marquis.....	Lt. Col., Chief Surgeon..	May 20, 1903..	103 State st., Chicago
Leo Wampold.....	Lt. Col., Chief Q. M.....	June 19, 1906..	627 N. Y. L. b'd'g., Chi.
Levin D. Gass.....	Lt. Col., Chief Com.....	Nov. 30, 1907..	Danville
Hiram C. Castor.....	Captain, A. D. C.....	Nov. 30, 1907..	153 LaSalle st., Chicago
Lee A. McCalla.....	Captain, A. D. C.....	Nov. 30, 1907..	51 E. 22d st., Chicago
Henry B. Chamberlain....	Captain, A. D. C.....	May 7, 1908..	312 Record-Herald bldg

First Brigade.

Headquarters, 311 Monadnock Block, Chicago.

D. Jack Foster.....	Brigadier General.....	Aug. 3, 1903..	90 LaSalle st.
Julius R. Kline.....	Lt. Col., Adj. Gen.....	Sept. 6, 1903..	Clark and Randolph sts
W. H. Chenowith.....	Major, Ord. Offr.....	May 9, 1908..	Monadnock bl'k.
Nathan W. MacChesney..	Lt. Col., Judge Advocate..	June 1, 1907..	Chicago
T. Jay Robeson.....	Lt. Col., Surgeon.....	June 19, 1906..	3807 Grand bouly'd.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Rank.	Address.
Frank W. Barber.....	Major, Q. M.....	Aug. 16, 1903..	Oak Park
Harry C. Cassidy.....	Major, Commissary	June 19, 1906..	No. 1 State st.
E. O. Phillips.....	1st Lieutenant, A. D. C.....	July 27, 1905..	Record-Herald
Henry A. Smith.....	1st Lieutenant, A. D. C.....	Aug. 14, 1906..	391 Sedgwick st.

First Infantry.

Headquarters, Michigan Av. and 16th St., Chicago.

Joseph B. Sanborn.....	Colonel	Dec. 19, 1898..	550 Monon b'd'g.
James M. Eddy.....	Lt. Colonel.....	Feb. 16, 1903..	185 E. Van Buren st.
M. L. C. Funkhouser.....	Major	Nov. 27, 1899..	184 LaSalle st.
James Miles.....	Major	Jan. 22, 1900..	164 Dearborn st.
Albert F. Lott.....	Major	Feb. 16, 1903..	84 Adams st.
William J. Sanderson.....	Captain, Adjutant	Sept. 11, 1899..	4341 St. Lawrence av.
William F. Knoch.....	Captain, Quartermaster.....	Nov. 26, 1890..	Mich. st. & Dearb'n av.
William C. Gibhardt.....	Captain, Commissary	July 13, 1906..	R. 3, Board of Trade
John V. Clinnin.....	Captain, Ordnance Offr.....	May 14, 1903..	Recorder's Office
.....	Captain, Chaplain.....		
Chas. S. Frink.....	1st Lieut., Bat. Adj.....	April 4, 1900..	100 Washington st.
William Y. Hendron.....	1st Lieut., Bat. Adj.....	June 20, 1906..	100 Washington st.
F. A. Guilford.....	1st Lieut., Bat. Adj.....	June 5, 1907..	
George S. Ballard.....	2d Lt., Bat. Q. M. & Com.....	July 1, 1907..	
Carlos E. Black.....	2d Lt., Bat. Q. M. & Com.....	Jan. 27, 1908..	
.....	2d Lt., Bat. Q. M. & Com.....		
Samuel C. Stanton.....	Major, Surgeon	May 2, 1907..	1604 Masonic Temple
C. Bruce Wells.....	Captain, Asst. Surgeon.....	Jan. 17, 1903..	1003 Warren av.
William S. White.....	Captain, Asst. Surgeon.....	April 22, 1904..	31 Washington st.
Daniel W. Rogers.....	1st Lt., Asst. Surgeon.....	May 2, 1907..	
Truman W. Brophy.....	Dental Surgeon.....	April 4, 1904..	31 Washington st.

Company A

Percy B. Coffin.....	Captain.....	Feb. 20, 1900..	First Nat. Bank b'd'g.
Adolph J. Borgmeier.....	1st Lieutenant	Nov. 21, 1905..	R. 12, 85 Dearborn st.
Russell S. Jones.....	2d Lieutenant	Nov. 21, 1905..	First Nat. Bank b'd'g.

Company B

Frederick E. Haines.....	Captain.....	Jan. 11, 1904..	Swift & Co., U. S. Yards
Chauncey Dewey.....	1st Lieutenant	April 23, 1906..	503 Chamber of Com.
James A. Walrath.....	2d Lieutenant	April 25, 1904..	5th ave. and Lake st.

Company C

Phillip R. Crippen.....	Captain.....	Nov. 21, 1905..	179 5th av.
Edwin M. Chapman.....	1st Lieutenant	Nov. 21, 1905..	35 Randolph st.
C. L. Wagner.....	2d Lieutenant	Jan. 28, 1908..	

Company D

Henry W. Zweig.....	Captain.....	June 25, 1900..	184 LaSalle st.
Carlos E. Black.....	1st Lieutenant	May 20, 1908..	
Adolph J. Sitz.....	2d Lieutenant	June 6, 1906..	Chicago

Company E

Jacob Judson.....	Captain.....	Mar. 16, 1903..	1216 Heyworth b'd'g.
Edward Bittel.....	1st Lieutenant	May 30, 1904..	193 S. Clark st.
Hamlet C. Ridgeway.....	2d Lieutenant	May 30, 1907..	

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Company F

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Rank.	Address.
Frank J. Ronan.....	Captain.....	July 15, 1904..	Swift & Co., U. S. Yards
Thos. F. Howe.....	1st Lieutenant.....	April 29, 1908..	
John E. Hannon.....	2d Lieutenant.....	June 5, 1907..	

Company G

Benj. Zweig.....	Captain.....	Dec. 21, 1904..	110 Quincy st.
Edw. S. Hopps.....	1st Lieutenant.....	April 15, 1908..	
Saml. R. Banner.....	2d Lieutenant.....	April 15, 1908..	

Company H

Abel Davis.....	Captain.....	April 18, 1904..	Recorder's Office
Paul C. Gale.....	1st Lieutenant.....	Mar. 28, 1904..	91 State st.
Carroll M. Gale.....	2d Lieutenant.....	April 1, 1907..	

Company I

Charles W. Nothnagel....	Captain.....	May 21, 1906..	760 W. 39th st.
Michael L. Hickey.....	1st Lieutenant.....	May 15, 1905..	Armour & Co., U. S. Y.
Rupert S. Thompson.....	2d Lieutenant.....	May 15, 1905..	35 Randolph st.

Company K

George K. Herman.....	Captain.....	Dec. 19, 1899..	96 LaSalle st.
Clinton B. Gain.....	1st Lieutenant.....	May 21, 1907..	
H. Benton Howard.....	2d Lieutenant.....	Feb. 18, 1908..	

Company L

Shirley T. High.....	Captain.....	April 26, 1904..	107 Dearborn st.
Edward C. Racey.....	1st Lieutenant.....	April 26, 1904..	35 Randolph st.
Milton A. Marvill.....	2d Lieutenant.....	Jan. 24, 1905..	115 Dearborn st.

Company M

Henry R. Lundblad.....	Captain.....	Dec. 10, 1902..	First Nat. Bank bldg.
Frank M. Allen.....	1st Lieutenant.....	Jan. 21, 1903..	104 S. Clinton st.
Clyde L. G. Thompson....	2d Lieutenant.....	Mar. 25, 1908..	

Second Infantry.

Headquarters, Washington Boulevard and Curtis Street.

John J. Garrity.....	Colonel.....	July 17, 1907..	927 S. Clifton Park av.
August W. Miller.....	Lieut. Colonel.....	Dec. 21, 1907..	34 Carlisle place
James H. Stansfield.....	Major.....	Oct. 3, 1899..	81 N. St. Louis av.
Thos. J. McConlogue.....	Major.....	July 17, 1902..	79 Dearborn st.
John Bauder.....	Major.....	July 17, 1907..	748 W. Lake st.
Arthur D. Rehm.....	Captain, Adjutant.....	July 15, 1899..	1145 Wis. st., Oak Park
Frederick W. Laas.....	Captain, Quartermaster.....	June 11, 1897..	1904 N. Albany av.
John P. Schening.....	Captain, Commissary.....	April 9, 1908..	
F. P. Rodgers.....	Captain, Ord. O., I. R. P.....	April 9, 1908..	
Samuel Fallows, D. D.....	Captain, Chaplain.....	Nov. 10, 1904..	967 W. Monroe st.
Edward H. Titus.....	1st Lieut., Bat. Adj.....	Nov. 11, 1902..	368 Dickens av.
William E. Swanson.....	1st Lieut., Bat. Adj.....	July 19, 1906..	2810 Southport av.
Thomas J. Felton.....	1st Lieut., Bat. Adj.....	Jan. 8, 1907..	516 Burling st.
Julius W. Jacobs.....	2d Lt., Bat. Q. M. & Com.....	Nov. 9, 1907..	
William J. Adams.....	2d Lt., Bat. Q. M. & Com.....	Nov. 9, 1907..	
Ernest Rutishauser.....	2d Lt., Bat. Q. M. & Com.....	Dec. 2, 1907..	
Buell S. Rogers.....	Major, Surgeon.....	June 26, 1901..	823 S. Homan av.
Charles H. Parkes.....	Captain, Asst. Surgeon.....	July 15, 1904..	51 Lincoln av.
Frederick H. Blayney.....	Captain, Asst. Surgeon.....	July 24, 1907..	576 W. Madison st.
John M. Lavin.....	1st Lt., Asst. Surgeon.....		

Company A

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Rank.	Address.
Emil P. Wenger.....	Captain.....	Oct. 28, 1907..	643 Otto st.
Arthur L. Hart.....	1st Lieutenant.....	June 21, 1899..	1009 Walnut st.
Frank U. Adams.....	2d Lieutenant.....	Nov. 29, 1897..	1028 Walnut st.

Company B

Theodore W. David.....	Captain.....	Dec. 29, 1902..	296 S. Marshfield av.
Herman E. Halbert.....	1st Lieutenant.....	Dec. 18, 1905..	2087 Lexington st.
Frank Spensley.....	2d Lieutenant.....	April 23, 1906..	757 Hollywood av.

Company C

Harry E. Warne.....	Captain.....	Dec. 14, 1903..	19 Bishop Court
Wm. Ramaker.....	1st Lieutenant.....	Feb. 24, 1908..	
Willis L. Gregg.....	2d Lieutenant.....	Feb. 24, 1908..	

Company D

.....	Captain.....		
Oscar W. Hogstedt.....	1st Lieutenant.....	April 15, 1907..	420 8th av., LaGrange
Wm. M. Johnson.....	2d Lieutenant.....	April 16, 1907..	

Company E

John E. Vannatta.....	Captain.....	April 7, 1901..	Unity bldg.
James H. Vannatta.....	1st Lieutenant.....	June 11, 1901..	1245 N. 42d av.
Wm. P. Ryan.....	2d Lieutenant.....	Dec. 18, 1906..	Chicago

Company F

Phillip H. Garrard.....	Captain.....	Dec. 9, 1902..	359 W. Monroe st.
Leander H. Baker.....	1st Lieutenant.....	Dec. 9, 1902..	1544 Jackson boul.
.....	2d Lieutenant.....		

Company G

Samuel R. Wharton.....	Captain.....	Jan. 14, 1908..	19 Ashland boul.
Bernard W. Willard.....	1st Lieutenant.....	Jan. 14, 1908..	102 Aberdeen st.
Hartt H. Eason.....	2d Lieutenant.....	Jan. 14, 1908..	

Company H

Wm. E. Hoinville.....	Captain.....	May 31, 1904..	911 W. Garfield boul.
.....	1st Lieutenant.....		
Ernest Ermel.....	2d Lieutenant.....	May 21, 1901..	635 Turner st.

Company I

Fred G. Nussbaumer.....	Captain.....	June 2, 1904..	18 S. Desplaines st.
.....	1st Lieutenant.....		
Walter E. Anderson.....	2d Lieutenant.....	June 2, 1904..	1233 W. 15th st.

Company K

Lewis H. Simpson.....	Captain.....	Dec. 5, 1907..	5732 Ohio st.
William E. Duddles.....	1st Lieutenant.....	April 26, 1906..	1234 Diversey boul.
Millard C. Larson.....	2d Lieutenant.....	Sept. 12, 1907..	

Company L

Alfred T. Fletcher.....	Captain.....	June 21, 1906..	1353 Wilton av.
Adolph Erickson.....	1st Lieutenant.....	June 26, 1902..	1066 Ward st.
Wm. H. Christensen.....	2d Lieutenant.....	May 16, 1907..	

Company M

Robert Y. Wallace.....	Captain.....	March 1, 1900..	729 Humboldt st.
Albert G. Lampe.....	1st Lieutenant.....	March 5, 1903..	1404 N. Western av.
Frank C. Rogers.....	2d Lieutenant.....	March 5, 1903..	3857 Cottage Grove av.

Seventh Infantry.**Headquarters, Tattersall Building, Chicago.**

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Rank.	Address.
Daniel Moriarty.....	Colonel.....	Oct. 24, 1899..	4406 5th av.
John M. Clasby.....	Lieut. Colonel.....	Oct. 24, 1899..	748 E. 37th st.
Joseph Moore.....	Major.....	May 8, 1901..	4358 5th av.
Maurice J. Holway.....	Major.....	Oct. 24, 1904..	5240 5th av.
Cornelius S. Kelly.....	Major.....	Oct. 24, 1904..	6853 Prairie av.
Edward S. White.....	Captain, Adjutant.....	June 15, 1905..	1002 Title and Tr. bldg.
Frank J. McGuigan.....	Captain, Quartermaster.....	Dec. 17, 1899..	9 Oakwood boul.
Ado I. Simmons.....	Captain, Commissary.....	Sept. 27, 1901..	342 W. 63d st.
Henry O. Browning.....	Captain, Insp. R. P.....	June 26, 1906..	3802 W. 63d pl.
Edward A. Kelly.....	Captain, Chaplain.....	Oct. 23, 1893..	45th and 5th av.
John L. Vallely.....	1st Lieut., Bat. Adj.....	May 10, 1905..	1150 S. St. Louis av.
George A. Reid.....	1st Lieut., Bat. Adj.....	May 23, 1905..	216 S. Leavitt st.
John T. Stanton.....	1st Lieut., Bat. Adj.....	Dec. 13, 1906..	76 Sacramento av.
Thos. P. Octigan.....	2d Lt., Bat. Q. M. & Com.....	Nov. 12, 1907..	
.....	2d Lt., Bat. Q. M. & Com.....		
.....	2d Lt., Bat. Q. M. & Com.....		
Thos. J. Sullivan.....	Major, Surgeon.....	Mar. 4, 1896..	4709 Michigan av.
Frank P. St. Clair.....	Captain, Asst. Surgeon.....	Feb. 15, 1903..	4455 Wallace st.
.....	Captain, Asst. Surgeon.....		
Corey H. McKenna.....	1st Lt., Asst. Surgeon.....	June 8, 1904..	211 Osgood st.
Wm. J. Swift.....	1st Lt., Asst. Surgeon.....	Mar. 23, 1906..	2202 State st.

Company A

Patrick J. Ratigan.....	Captain.....	July 19, 1901..	133 E. 16th st.
Arthur A. Furlong.....	1st Lieutenant.....	May 9, 1905..	2853 Wabash av.
Samuel N. Sorensen.....	2d Lieutenant.....	Feb. 1, 1906..	4308 wabash av.

Company B

Michael Mangan.....	Captain.....	Dec. 12, 1907..	5312 State st.
.....	1st Lieutenant.....		
.....	2d Lieutenant.....		Chicago.

Company C

John J. Nolan.....	Captain.....	April 7, 1903..	1727 Jackson boul.
John W. Reeves.....	1st Lieutenant.....	Oct. 2, 1902..	6728 Rhodes av.
Sigmund Newfield.....	2d Lieutenant.....	April 12, 1907..	

Company D

Julius H. Beder.....	Captain.....	Feb. 1, 1906..	873 Sawyer av.
Peter J. Brady.....	1st Lieutenant.....	Feb. 1, 1906..	813 37th st.
Patrick J. Dineen.....	2d Lieutenant.....	June 21, 1907..	6329 Stewart av.

Company E

Evan S. Morton.....	Captain.....	July 1, 1905..	1641 Carroll av.
John R. Hyatt.....	1st Lieutenant.....	April 26, 1907..	434 LaSalle av.
.....	2d Lieutenant.....		

Company F

John J. Bolger.....	Captain.....	May 23, 1905..	5042 Prairie av.
A. J. L. Vandandalgue.....	1st Lieutenant.....	Mar. 20, 1906..	1525 Harvard st.
John L. McKenna.....	2d Lieutenant.....	April 17, 1906..	446 Adams st.

Company G

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Rank.	Address.
Charles Roth.....	Captain.....	April 30, 1907..	
Howard Ehillick.....	1st Lieutenant.....	April 30, 1907..	
Robert D. Scott.....	2d Lieutenant.....	April 30, 1907..	

Company H

Frank W. Sherwood.....	Captain.....	Mar. 12, 1907..	1525 George st.
Alvin I. Whiteside.....	1st Lieutenant.....	June 21, 1907..	4707 Calumet av.
Samuel T. Baker.....	2d Lieutenant.....	Aug. 6, 1907..	

Company I

Arthur H. Furlong.....	Captain.....	May 30, 1907..	
John J. Barrett.....	1st Lieutenant.....	May 30, 1907..	
John P. Nolan.....	2d Lieutenant.....	July 25, 1907..	

Company K

John A. Donovan.....	Captain.....	Dec. 19, 1905..	265 Center st.
Charles T. Yancey.....	1st Lieutenant.....	April 17, 1906..	453 W. Van Buren st.
Harry E. Stine.....	2d Lieutenant.....	Nov. 13, 1906..	Chicago.

Company L

Cornelius J. Ryan.....	Captain.....	Mar. 15, 1907..	3622 Hamilton av.
David W. Ransford.....	1st Lieutenant.....	May 30, 1907..	5130 Emerald av.
.....	2d Lieutenant.....		

Company M

William T. Coats.....	Captain.....	July 7, 1906..	23 E. 23d st.
Joseph P. Gerardin.....	1st Lieutenant.....	Dec. 6, 1906..	264 Christiana av.
Martin J. Downey.....	2d Lieutenant.....	Feb. 27, 1908..	Chicago.

Eighth Infantry.**Headquarters, 414 E. 37th St., Chicago.**

John R. Marshall.....	Colonel.....	June 24, 1902..	3630 Calumet av.
James H. Johnson.....	Lt. Colonel.....	June 24, 1902..	436 35th st.
Otis B. Duncan.....	Major.....	April 18, 1904..	State H., Springfield
Franklin A. Denison.....	Major.....	June 24, 1907..	Chicago
Robt. R. Jackson.....	Major.....		
Robt. F. Ratcliffe.....	Captain, Adjutant.....	June 28, 1902..	3548 Dearborn st.
James S. Nelson.....	Captain, Quartermaster.....	June 28, 1902..	3622 Wabash av.
John L. Fry.....	Captain, Commissary.....	June 28, 1907..	Chicago
Wm. T. Jefferson.....	Capt. Ord. Officer, I. R. P.....	Mar. 9, 1908..	
Jordan Chavis.....	Captain, Chaplain.....	June 28, 1907..	Chicago
Samuel McGowan.....	1st Lt., Bat. Adj.....	June 28, 1902..	42 N. Campbell av.
Clinton L. Hill.....	1st Lt., Bat. Adj.....	Feb. 5, 1906..	134 W. 39th st.
C. L. Hinton.....	1st Lt., Bat. Adj.....	April 23, 1908..	Chicago
Louis B. Anderson.....	2d Lt., Bat. Q. M. & Com.....	July 1, 1907..	Chicago
Thos. R. Thompson.....	2d Lt., Bat. Q. M. & Com.....	April 23, 1908..	Springfield
Louis H. Wilson.....	2d Lt., Bat. Q. M. & Com.....	Aug. 7, 1907..	Chicago
Allen A. Wesley.....	Major, Surgeon.....	June 28, 1902..	3100 State st.
Edward S. Miller.....	Captain, Asst. Surgeon.....	June 28, 1902..	3160 State st.
James R. White.....	1st Lt., Asst. Surgeon.....	June 28, 1907..	Chicago
James H. Shepperd.....	1st Lt., Asst. Surgeon.....	Mar. 7, 1903..	710 Main st., Peoria
Lyman B. Bluit.....	1st Lt., Asst. Surgeon.....	May 22, 1903..	618 St. Louis av., E. St. L.

NATIONAL GUARD IN CHICAGO

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Company A

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Rank.	Address.
Stewart A. Betts.....	Captain.....	April 27, 1905..	6700 Lafayette av.
Walter Liscomb.....	1st Lieutenant.....	Dec. 11, 1902..	218 28th st.
Walter J. Newman.....	2d Lieutenant.....	Mar. 10, 1904..	414 37th st.

Company B

Stuart Alexander.....	Captain.....	Dec. 12, 1907..	5516 Grove av.
George T. Baker.....	1st Lieutenant.....	Dec. 12, 1907..	
Rufus M. Stokes.....	2d Lieutenant.....	Jan. 30, 1908..	

Company C

Chas. L. Hunt.....	Captain.....	Nov. 4, 1895..	3008 Armour av.
Jesse Butler.....	1st Lieutenant.....	April 28, 1905..	39 Stone st.
John W. Hall.....	2d Lieutenant.....	April 12, 1907..	

Company D

Benjamin E. Pinkney.....	Captain.....	July 15, 1902..	3728 Dearborn st.
George H. Smith.....	1st Lieutenant.....	July 15, 1902..	156 E. 18th st.
Floyd J. Lewis.....	2d Lieutenant.....	June 9, 1905..	3321 State st.

Company E

Chas. J. Fielden.....	Captain.....	May 30, 1902..	3549 Dearborn st.
William J. Warfield.....	1st Lieutenant.....	Jan. 29, 1908..	
Harold G. Ransom.....	2d Lieutenant.....	Jan. 29, 1908..	

Company F

Pusey D. Arnett.....	Captain.....	Dec. 17, 1907..	3221 Dearborn st.
W. V. Holmes.....	1st Lieutenant.....	Dec. 17, 1907..	
James H. Smith.....	2d Lieutenant.....	Dec. 17, 1907..	

First Cavalry.

Headquarters, 527 N. Clark St., Chicago.

Milton J. Foreman.....	Colonel.....	May 31, 1906..	100 Washington st.
Wallace H. Whigam.....	Lt. Colonel.....	May 31, 1906..	38 Loomis st.
Joseph C. Wilson.....	Major.....	Mar. 12, 1903..	144 E. 22d st.
Frank N. Bush.....	Major.....	May 31, 1906..	Peoria
Chas. H. Aisip.....	Major.....	Mar. 13, 1908..	Chicago
Willis Counselman.....	Captain, Adjutant.....	July 29, 1899..	12 Sherman st.
W. W. Coffin.....	Captain, Quartermaster.....	Feb. 28, 1907..	152 E. 25th st.
Walter A. Rosenfield.....	Captain, Commissary.....	June 15, 1906..	Rock Island
Albert E. Butler.....	Capt., Ord. Offic., I. R. P.....	June 7, 1906..	159 LaSalle st.
Rufus A. White.....	Captain, Chaplain.....	Jan. 22, 1903..	6800 Perry av.
Stewart S. Baker.....	Captain, Vet. Surgeon.....	July 14, 1899..	901 Jackson boul.
George B. Neill.....	1st Lt. Squad. Adj.....	Mar. 23, 1906..	103 State st.
Harry T. Jack.....	1st Lt. Squad. Adj.....	Dec. 27, 1905..	51 S. Hamilton av.
.....	1st Lt. Squad. Adj.....		Chicago
Wm. F. Rowan.....	2d Lt. Squad. Q. M. & C.....	July 25, 1907..	Chicago
.....	2d Lt. Squad. Q. M. & C.....		
.....	2d Lt. Squad. Q. M. & C.....		
Wm. A. Evans.....	Major, Surgeon.....	Aug. 23, 1906..	103 State st.
Harry D. Orr.....	Captain, Asst. Surgeon.....	Feb. 28, 1907..	Chicago
M. L. Blatt.....	1st Lt., Asst. Surgeon.....	Mar. 28, 1908..	

Troop A

Gustav F. Weurst.....	Captain.....	Aug. 29, 1906..	No. 5 Board of Trade
John W. Mattes.....	1st Lieutenant.....	Aug. 29, 1906..	417 Belden av.
William Hay.....	2d Lieutenant.....	Aug. 29, 1906..	593 N. Clark st.

Troop C

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Rank.	Address.
Frank S. Dunham.....	Captain.....	Aug. 11, 1902..	527 N. Clark st.
George A. Ullom.....	1st Lieutenant.....	Sept. 20, 1906..	3643 Langley av.
John E. Hauswirth.....	2d Lieutenant.....	Dec. 6, 1906..	

Troop E

Harvey L. Daniels.....	Captain.....	June 16, 1903..	Calumet Bk. Yd., Blue 1.
.....	1st Lieutenant.....		
Herbert Samuel.....	2d Lieutenant.....	May 24, 1908..	

Troop F

Martin Peterson.....	Captain.....	Oct. 30, 1905..	Tribune bldg.
Walter J. Fisher.....	1st Lieutenant.....	April 1, 1907..	205 LaSalle st.
George Fred Rush.....	2d Lieutenant.....	April 1, 1907..	

Troop I

Edward L. Williamson.....	Captain.....	Feb. 15, 1908..	334 Dearborn st.
.....	1st Lieutenant.....		
Frank R. Schwengel.....	2d Lieutenant.....	Feb. 15, 1908..	Chicago

Battery B. Artillery Battalion.

Now Organizing in Chicago.

Signal Corps.**Washington Boulevard and Curtis St., Chicago.**

John W. McConnell.....	Captain.....	Aug. 2, 1900..	879 Jackson boul.
David N Williams.....	1st Lieutenant.....	June 10, 1899..	104 Seeley av.
Alvin H. McNeal.....	1st Lieutenant.....	June 11, 1903..	1487 W. Polk st.
.....	1st Lieutenant.....		

Illinois Naval Reserve.**Headquarters, 20 Michigan Av., Chicago.**

Warren F. Purdy.....	Captain.....	June 26, 1905..	4819 Lake av.
Louis C. Roberts.....	Commander, C. Ex. O.....	June 30, 1905..	6436 Washington av.
Edward R. Mason.....	Lt. Com., Nav. Officer.....	June 30, 1905..	3860 Ellis av.
James L. Foord.....	Lt. Com., Chief Engr.....	June 7, 1904..	5314 Madison av.
Chas. G. Y. King.....	Lt. Com., Paymaster.....	July 6, 1903..	1544 Kenmore av.
Chas. A. Dean.....	Lieut., Ord. Officer.....	Sept. 28, 1906..	3339 Vernon av.
Wm. Hallerberg, Jr.....	Lieut., Chaplain.....	Feb. 7, 1908..	
Ogden T. McClurg.....	Lieut., Eqp. Officer.....	Nov. 6, 1906..	215 Wabash av.
John A. Jameson.....	Lieut., Asst. Paymaster.....	June 11, 1900..	43, 99 Randolph st.
Lynn R. Rutter.....	Lieut., J. G., Asst. Paym.....	Jan. 2, 1907..	Chicago
Stuart G. Shepard.....	Lieut., J. G., S. O.....	Nov. 21, 1905..	309 E. Chicago av.
David C. Guest.....	Lieut., J. G., Sec.....	Nov. 6, 1906..	3846 Ellis av.
Edward J. Delano.....	Ensign, Aide.....	April 18, 1907..	
Gordon A. Ramsey.....	Ensign, Aide.....	June 4, 1907..	
David W. Graham.....	Lt. Com., Surgeon.....	Mar. 28, 1906..	562 W. Monroe st.
G. E. Wilkinson.....	Lt. P. A., Surgeon.....	July 1, 1902..	Alton
Halford A. Watson.....	Lt. P. A., Surgeon.....	June 21, 1904..	26 Van Buren st.
L. B. Ashton.....	Lt. P. A., Surgeon.....	Mar. 27, 1907..	Quincy
.....	Lt. P. A., Surgeon.....		
.....	Lt. P. A., Surgeon.....		
Hold K. Gibson.....	Lt. J. G., Asst. Surgeon.....	May 26, 1902..	5327 Washington av.

First Division

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Rank.	Address.
Cecil Page.....	Lieutenant	June 25, 1903..	1801 Michigan av.
Frank J. Baum.....	Lieut., J. G.....	May 23, 1907..	4003 Prairie av.
.....	Ensign .....	.....	.....
John A. Mulholland.....	Ensign.....	July 18, 1907..	.....

Second Division

Edward A. Evers.....	Lieutenant	April 25, 1905..	1544 Kenmore av.
James Davidson.....	Lieut., J. G.....	July 23, 1907..	1245 W. Polk st.
Walter H. Brown.....	Ensign.....	July 23, 1907..	.....
.....	Ensign.....	.....	.....

Third Division

George H. Jackson.....	Lieutenant	Jan. 31, 1908..	332 LaSalle av.
.....	Lieut., J. G.....	.....	.....
Robert J. Tucker.....	Ensign.....	Nov. 1, 1907..	.....
Wm. Arnold.....	Ensign.....	Nov. 31, 1908..	.....

Fourth Division

F. J. Arnold.....	Lieutenant	Nov. 27, 1907..	1801 Michigan av.
Thos. J. McCarthy.....	Lieut., J. G.....	Nov. 27, 1907..	.....
Ralph C. Kent.....	Ensign.....	Mar. 6, 1907..	.....
.....	Ensign.....	.....	.....

Fifth Division—Engineer

Wm. F. McMunn.....	Lieut., P. A. Eng	May 3, 1907..	20 Michigan av.
Frederick Barker.....	Lieut., J. G., P. A., Eng.....	Oct. 1, 1906..	16 S. Washington av.
.....	Ensign, Asst. Eng.....	.....	.....
.....	Ensign, Asst. Eng.....	.....	.....

Sixth Division—Engineer

.....	Lieut., P. A., Eng.....	.....	.....
Wm. T. Sims.....	Lieut., J. G., P. A., Eng.....	Sept. 13, 1907..	.....
Ogden W. Brown.....	Ensign, Asst. Eng.....	Feb. 27, 1906..	290 Oakley boul.
.....	Ensign, Asst. Eng.....	.....	.....

N. B.—The valuable list of all Mayors of the City of Chicago, here inserted, was originally compiled by Mr. George H. Fergus, who has kindly consented to its appearance in this publication.

City Incorporated March 4, 1837

MAYORS OF

	NAME	Party	Elected	Arrival in Chicago
1	William Butler Ogden.....	Democratic	May 2, 1837	May 1835
2	Buckner Smith Morris.....	Whig	Mar. 6, 1838	 1834
3	Benjamin Wright Raymond....	Whig	Mar. 5, 1839	June 5, 1836
4	Alexander Loyd	Democratic	Mar. 3, 1840	 183-
5	Francis Cornwell Sherman.....	Democratic	Mar. 2, 1841	Apr. 1834
	Benjamin Wright Raymond ...	Whig	Mar. 8, 1842	
6	Augustus Garrett.....	Democratic	Mar. 7, 1843	 1836
7	Alson Smith Sherman	Democratic	Apr. 2, 1844	Nov. 1, 1836
	Augustus Garrett.....	Democratic	Mar. 4, 1845	
8	John Putnam Chapin.....	Whig	Mar. 3, 1846	 1833
9	James Curtiss.....	Democratic	Mar. 2, 1847	 1835
10	James Hutchinson Woodworth.	Ind. Dem.	Mar. 7, 1848	 1833
	James Curtiss.....	Democratic	Mar. 6, 1849	
			Mar. 5, 1850	
11	Walter Smith Gurnee.....	Democratic	Mar. 4, 1851	 1835
			Mar. 2, 1852	
12	Charles McNeill Gray.....	Democratic	Mar. 8, 1853	 1834
13	Isaac Lawrence Milliken.....	Democratic	Mar. 7, 1854	June 17, 1837
14	Levi Day Boone.....	Native Am.	Mar. 6, 1855	May 31, 1836
15	Thomas Dyer.....	Democratic	Mar. 4, 1856	 1835
16	John Wentworth	Republican	Mar. 3, 1857	Oct. 26, 1836
			Mar. 2, 1858	
17	John Charles Haines.....	Republican	Mar. 8, 1859	 1835
	John Wentworth.....	Republican	Mar. 6, 1860	
18	Julian Sidney Rumsey	Republican	Apr. 16, 1861	July 28, 1835
			Apr. 15, 1862	
	Francis Cornwell Sherman.....	Democratic	Apr. 21, 1863	
			Apr. 19, 1864	
19	John Blake Rice (2 years) (a.)..	Republican	Apr. 18, 1865	 1847
			Apr. 16, 1867	
20	Roswell B. Mason	Republican	Nov. 2, 1869	Spring, 1851
21	Joseph Medill.....	Republican	Nov. 7, 1871	Mar. 10, 1855
22	Harvey Doolittle Colvin.....	People's	Nov. 4, 1873	Spring, 1854
23	Thomas Hoyne	Popular	Apr. 6, 1875	Sept. 1, 1837
24	Monroe Heath.	Republican	July 12, 1876	 1850
			Apr. 3, 1877	
			Apr. 8, 1879	
25	Carter Henry Harrison	Democratic	Apr. 5, 1881	 1855
			Apr. 3, 1883	
			Apr. 7, 1885	
26	John A. Roche.....	Republican	Apr. 5, 1887	 1867
27	DeWitt Clinton Cregier	Democratic	Apr. 2, 1889	 1853
28	Hempstead Washburne.....	Republican	Apr. 7, 1891	May 10, 1875
	Carter Henry Harrison.....	Democratic	Apr. 4, 1893	
29	George Bell Swift, pro tem	Republican	Nov. 6, 1893	Aug. 20, 1862
30	John Patrick Hopkins	Democratic	Dec. 19, 1893	Dec. 8, 1880
	George Bell Swift.....	Republican	Apr. 2, 1895	
			Apr. 6, 1897	
31	Carter Henry Harrison Jr.	Democratic	Apr. 4, 1899	.....
			Apr. 2, 1901	
			Apr. 7, 1903	
32	Edward F. Dunne.....	Democratic	Apr. 4, 1905	 1877
33	Fred A. Busse (4 years) (b.)....	Republican	Apr. 2, 1907	.....

(a.) Mayor Rice's was the first two-year term.
 (b.) Mayor Busse's is the first four-year term.

CHICAGO

Birthplace	Date	Place of Death	Date	Age at Death
Walton, N. Y.....	June 15, 1805	Boscobel, N. Y.....	Aug. 3, 1877	72
Augusta, Ky.	Aug. 19, 1800	Chicago.....	Dec. 16, 1879	79
Rome, N. Y.	 1801	Chicago.....	Apr. 5, 1883	82
Orange County, N. Y..	 1805	Lyons, Cook Co., Ill..	Apr. 11, 1871	66
Newton, Conn.....	 1805	Chicago.....	Nov. 7, 1870	65
New York.....	.....	Chicago.....	Nov. 30, 1848	47
Barre, Vt.....	Apr. 21, 1811	Waukegan, Ill.....	Sept. 27, 1903	92
Vermont.....	 1810	Chicago.....	June 27, 1864	54
New Hampshire.....	 1803	Joliet, Ill.....	Nov. 2, 1859	56
Greenwich, N. Y.	Dec. 4, 1804	Highland Park, Ill....	Mar. 26, 1869	64
Haverstraw-on-the- Hudson N. Y.....	Mar. 9, 1813	New York City... ..	Apr. 18, 1903	90
Chenango County, N. Y.	 1807	Chicago.....	Oct. 17, 1885	78
Saco, Maine.....	 1815	Chicago.....	Dec. 2, 1889	74
Near Lexington, Ky...	Dec. 8, 1808	Chicago.....	Jan. 24, 1883	73
Canton, Conn.....	Jan. 13, 1805	Middletown, Conn....	June 6, 1862	57
Sandwich, N. H.	Mar. 5, 1815	Chicago.....	Oct. 16, 1888	73
Deerfield, N. Y.....	May 26, 1818	Waukegan, Ill.....	July 4, 1896	78
Batavia, N. Y.....	 1821	Chicago.....	Apr. 20, 1886	65
Easton, Md.	May 28, 1809	Norfolk, Va.....	Nov. 18, 1874	65
New Hartford, N. Y..	Sept. 19, 1805	Chicago.....	Jan. 1, 1892	86
St. John, N. B.	Apr. 6, 1823	San Antonio, Texas...	Nov. 16, 1899	74
Pennsylvania.....	Dec. 18, 1815	Jacksonville, Fla.....	Apr. 16, 1892	76
New York City.....	 1818	Carlyon, N. Y.....	July 27, 1883	66
New Hampshire.....	 1827	Ashville, N. C.....	Oct. 21, 1894	67
Near Lexington, Ky..	Feb. 15, 1825	Assassinated at Chicago	Oct. 28, 1893	68
Utica, N. Y.....	Aug. 12, 1844	Chicago.....	Feb. 10, 1904	59
New York City.....	June 1, 1829	Chicago.....	Nov. 9, 1898	69
Galena, Ill.	Nov. 11, 1852	Chicago.....		
Cincinnati, O.	Dec. 15, 1845	Resides in Chicago.		
Buffalo, N. Y.	Oct. 29, 1858	Resides in Chicago.		
Chicago.....	Apr. 22, 1860	Resides in Chicago.		
Waterville, Conn.	Oct. 12, 1853	Resides in Chicago.		
Chicago.....	Mar. 3, 1866	Resides in Chicago.		

GREAT PARKS IN CHICAGO

South Park System.

Name.	Location.
Armour Square.	33d st., 34th st., 5th ave., Shields ave.
Bessemer Park.....	89th st., 91st., Muskegon ave., South Chicago ave.
Calumet Park.....	95th st., 102d st., Avenue G, Lake Michigan.
Cornell Square.....	50th st., 51st., Wood st., Lincoln st.
Davis Square.....	44th st., 45th st., Marshfield ave., Hermitage ave.
Gage Park.....	West 54th pl., Claremont ave., West 56th st., Gage ct.
Grant Park.....	Randolph st., Lake Michigan, Park Row, Michigan ave.
Hamilton Park	72d st., 74th st., Wallace st., Stewart ave.
Hardin Square	25th st., 26th st., LaSalle st., Wentworth ave.
Jackson Park.....	56th st., Lake Michigan, 67th st., Stony Island ave.
McKinley Park.....	West 37th st., Leavitt st., West 39th st., Western Avenue boul.
Midway Plaisance.....	59th st., Stony Island ave, 60th st., Cottage Grove ave.
Mark White Square....	29th st., 30th st., Halsted st., Poplar ave.
Marquette Park.....	67th st., 71st st., California ave., Central Park ave.
Ogden Park	64th st., 67th st., Center ave., Loomis st.
Palmer Park	111th st., 113th st., South Park ave., Indiana ave.
Russell Square.....	83d st., 83d pl., Bond ave., Houston ave.
Sherman Park.....	52d st., Garfield boul., Center ave., Loomis st.
Square No. 4.....	26th st. and Wentworth ave.
Washington Park.....	61st st., Cottage Grove ave., 60th st., South Park ave.

Total area, 1,911.37 acres.

Lincoln Park System.

Name.	Location.
Chicago Avenue Park....	East of Water Works, between Chicago ave. and Pearson st.
Lincoln Park.....	Diversey boul., Lake View ave., Fullerton ave., North Park ave., Clark st., North ave., Lake Michigan to Cornelia st.
Oak Street Triangle.....	Extension of Oak st. at intersection Lake Shore drive.
Seward Park.....	Orleans and Elm sts.
Union Square.....	Banks st., Ritchie st., Goethe st., Astor st.
Total area, 532.53 acres.	

West Park System.

Campbell Park.....	Campbell Parkway, Leavitt st., Lexington st., Oakley ave.
Douglas Park.....	West 12th st., California ave., West 19th st., Albany ave.
Garfield Park.....	Kinzie st., Homan and Central Park aves., Colorado ave., Hamlin ave.
Holstein Park.....	Ems st., Irving ave., Hamburg st., Claremont ave.
Humboldt Park.....	North ave., California and Sacramento aves.
Jefferson Park.....	Monroe st., Throop st., Adams st., Loomis st.
Shedd's Park.....	C. B. & Q. R. R., Millard ave., West 23d st., Lawndale ave.
Union Park.....	Bryan pl., Ogden ave., Warren ave., Ashland ave.
Vernon Park.....	McAlister pl., Lytle st., Gilpin pl., Sibley st.
Wicker Park.....	Park st., Fowler st., North Robey st.

Total area, 614.41 acres.

SPECIAL PARK COMMISSION

Ald. A. W. Beilfuss, Chairman; Ald. John W. McNeal, Ald. John H. Jones, Ald. Rudolph Hurt, Ald. Arthur Josetti, Ald. Frank L. Race, Ald. William C. Hunt, Ald. Albert Hahne, Ald. Peter Reinberg, Jens Jensen, William Best, Edward A. Halsey, James H. Burdett, Albert F. Keeney, Clarence Buckingham, Dwight H. Perkins, Otto C. Schneider, Fredrick Greeley, Wm. Hale Thompson, George L. Pfeiffer, Abraham M. Liebling.

Secretary to Commission—A. W. O'Neil.

Superintendent of Parks—John Algots.

Superintendent of Playgrounds and Bathing Beaches—Theodore A. Gross.

Municipal Playgrounds and Bathing Beaches

(Under Supervision of Special Park Commission)

Name.	Location.
Adams	Seminary avenue and Center street.
Arthur Meeker Beach....	79th street and Lake Michigan.
Commercial Club.....	Chicago avenue and Lincoln street.
Holden.....	31st and Bonfield streets.
McLaren.....	Polk and Laflin streets.
Marshal Swenie.....	Polk and Halsted streets.
Max Beutner	33rd and La Salle streets.
Moseley	24th street and Wabash avenue.
Northwestern Elevated..	Larrabee and Alaska streets.
Oakdale Beach.....	Oakdale avenue and Lake Michigan.
Orleans.....	Institute place and Orleans street.
Sampson.....	15th and Loomis streets.
Twenty-second Street...	22nd street, west of Robey street.
Walker Beach.....	25th street and Lake Michigan.
Wrightwood Avenue....	Wrightwood Avenue and Perry street.

Parks, Squares and Triangles Under Supervision of the Commission.

Adams Park.....	75th street, 76th street, Dobson av.
Aldine Square.....	Vincennes av., 37th pl., alley north of 38th st. and Aldine st.
Austin Park.....	Lake st., Waller av., C. & N. W. R. R. and 60th av.

Name.	Location.
Amy L. Barnard Park....	105th st., bet. Longwood av. and Walden parkway.
Blackstone Triangle.....	Lake av., Washington av. and 49th st.
Bickerdike Square.....	Ohio st., Bickerdike st., Ashland pl. and Armour av.
Congress Park.....	Van Buren st., Rockwell st., Harrison st. and Washtenaw av.
Crescent Park.....	Crescent rd., Prescott av., Ormonde av. and Grassmere road.
Douglas Monument Park.	Woodland Park, I. C. R. R. and 35th st.
De Kalb Square.....	Lexington st., Hoyne av., Flournoy and De Kalb sts.
Dauphin Park.....	87th st., I. C. R. R., 91st st. and Dauphin av.
East End Park.....	51st st., 53d st., Lake Michigan and East End av.
Eldred Park.....	North 54th av., Norwood Park av., 53d av. and C. & N. W. R. R.
Ellis Park.....	36th st., 37th st., Langley av. and Elmwood ct.
Fernwood Park.....	95th st., Stewart av., 103d st. and Canal st.
Gross Park.....	Otto st., N. Paulina st., School st. and East Ravenswood av.
Green Bay Triangle.....	N. State st., Rush st. and Bellevue pl.
Holden Park.....	Ohio st., N. 56th av., Lake st. and Park av.
Irving Park.....	C. & N. W. R. R., Irving Park boul., near 42d av.
Jefferson Park.....	Winnemac av., N. 52d av., Argyle Park and N. 53d av.
Kedzie Park.....	Kedzie av., bet. Palmer pl. and North av.
Kosciusko Park.....	Kosciusko av., bet. Milwaukee av. and N. 62d av.
Lakewood Triangle.....	43d st., Greenwood av. and Lake av.
Merrick Park.....	Indiana st., Willow st., Lake st. and Pine av.
Midway Park.....	Between Waller av. and Austin av. (Austin)
Normal Parks (2).....	(a) 67th st., 69th st., Lowe av. and Wallace st.
	(b) 71st st., 73d st., Lowe av. and Wallace st.
Norwood Parks (4).....	(a) Hobart av., Colfax pl. and Circle av.
	(b) Crescent av., Ceylon av. and Mulberry av.
	(c) Hobart av., Myrtle av. and Grant pl.
	(d) South and north fronts of Norwood Park station of C. & N. W. R. R.
Kinzie Street Parkway..	North side of Kinzie st., bet. 52d av. and Willow st.
Oak Park Triangle.....	Cass, Rush and Chestnut sts.

Name.	Location.
Ogden Front Triangle...	N. Clark st., Wells st. and Ogden front.
Oakland Park.....	Lake av., 39th st. and I. C. R. R.
Patterson Park Triangle..	Leavitt, Boone and De Kalb sts.
Rosalie Park.....	Rosalie ct., 75 feet south of 57th st.
Sayre Park.....	69th av., W. Belden av., 68th ct. and Humboldt av.
Schoenhofen Triangle....	Canal st., Canalport av., 18th st. and Seward st.
Washington Square.....	Walton pl., Dearborn av., Washington pl. and N. Clark st.
Triangle	Western and Grand avs.
Triangle	92d st., South Chicago and Exchange avs.
Triangle	N. Clark st., Sedgwick st. and Belden av.
Triangle	Colorado av., Monroe st. and Francisco av.
Triangle	Eugenie st., N. Clark st. and La Salle av.

BRIDGES AND VIADUCTS IN CHICAGO

Maintained Wholly by the City or Partly by the City and Partly by Railway Companies

(All Under the Charge of the City Bridge Engineer)

Bridges Maintained Wholly by the City.

Movable Bridges:

- Blackhawk street (swing)
- Diversey street (swing)
- Erie street (swing)
- Fuller street (swing)
- Jackson street (swing)
- Kinzie street (trunnion bascule, under construction)
- Laurel street (swing)
- Loomis street (rolling lift)
- Riverdale (swing)
- Rush street (swing)
- Torrence avenue (pontoon)
- Washington street (trunnion bascule, plans being made)
- Webster avenue (swing)
- Weed street (pontoon)
- S. Western avenue (swing)

Fixed Spans:

- Argyle street
- Ashland avenue (canal)
- S. 40th avenue
- N. 48th avenue
- N. 56th avenue
- Forest Glen avenue
- Foster avenue (East)
- Foster avenue (West)
- N. Kedzie avenue
- S. Kedzie avenue (canal)
- S. Kedzie avenue (West Fork)
- Lawndale avenue
- S. Western avenue

Bridge of Which the City Maintains the Portion Within Its Limits

- S. Halsted street (over Little Calumet River)

Bridges Whose Cost of Maintenance is Partly Paid by the City

Bridges used by elevated railroads:

Wells street (swing). City receives \$1,000.00 annually from North Western Elevated Railroad Co. for maintenance of approaches and pier protection; Chicago Railways Co. maintains the roadway of its right of way; the North Western Elevated Railroad Co. bears balance of expense of maintenance.

Lake street (swing). Chicago Railways Co. maintains the roadway of its right of way; the Chicago & Oak Park Elevated Railway Co. pays one-third of balance of maintenance and the city the remaining two-thirds.

Bridges Used by Street Railway Companies (Surface Lines)

Street railway companies maintain their right of way of the roadway and the city maintains the remaining portion of the structure.

Movable Bridges:

Adams street (swing)
 Archer avenue (trunnion bascule)
 Ashland avenue, S. Fork (swing)
 Ashland avenue, W. Fork (Page bascule)
 Belmont avenue (swing)
 Canal street (rolling lift)
 Chicago avenue (swing)
 Clark street (swing)
 Clybourn place (trunnion bascule)
 Dearborn street (rolling lift)
 E. Division street (trunnion bascule)
 W. Division street (trunnion bascule)
 18th street (rolling lift)
 Fullerton avenue (swing)
 N. Halsted street, canal (trunnion bascule, under construction)
 N. Halsted street, river (rolling lift)
 S. Halsted street (vertical lift)
 Harrison street (rolling lift)
 Indiana street (swing)
 Madison street (swing)
 Main street (rolling lift)
 92nd street (swing)
 95th street (trunnion bascule)
 North avenue (trunnion bascule)
 Polk street (Strauss bascule, bids opened)
 Randolph street (rolling lift)
 State street (rolling lift)
 Taylor street (rolling lift)
 12th street (swing)
 22nd street (rolling lift)

35th street (swing)
 Van Buren street (rolling lift)
 N. Western avenue (trunnion bascule)

Fixed Spans:

Ashland avenue (canal)
 Irving Park boulevard
 Montrose boulevard
 Lawrence avenue
 N. 40th avenue

Bridges Maintained Wholly by Railway Corporations

(The city exercises control over these bridges only as pertains to navigation.)

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. maintains:

Bridge near Edgebrook
 Bridge near Wabansia avenue
 Bridge near Kinzie street

Chicago & North Western Railway Co. maintains:

Bridge near Fullerton avenue
 Bridge near Kinzie street

Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Co. maintains:

Bridge near Van Buren street

Chicago Terminal Transfer R. R. Co. maintains:

Bridge near Taylor street
 Bridge over river near Western avenue
 Bridge over Drainage Canal near Western avenue

Illinois Central Railway Co. maintains:

Bridge near 16th street
 Bridge near 33rd street
 Bridge over Calumet River near city limits (Riverdale)

Pennsylvania Lines maintain:

Stewart avenue
 Bridge near 96th street

Chicago & Alton Ry. Co. maintains:

Bridge near Archer avenue

Chicago Junction Ry. Co. maintains:

Iron street
 Centre avenue

Grand Trunk Ry. Co. maintains:

Bridge over river near Central Park avenue
 Bridge over Drainage Canal near Central Park avenue

Baltimore & Ohio Ry. Co. maintains:

Bridge near 96th street

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Ry. Co. maintains:

Bridge near 96th street

Chicago & Western Indiana Ry. Co. maintains:

Bridge over Calumet River (Riverdale)

Viaducts

State street
 Dearborn avenue
 Clark street
 Wells street
 Grand avenue
 Erie street
 Chicago avenue and Halsted street
 Lake street
 Randolph street
 Washington street
 Madison street
 Adams street
 Jackson street
 Van Buren street
 Harrison street
 Polk street
 W. Polk street
 Taylor street
 W. Taylor street
 12th street
 12th street west of bridge and Lumber street approach
 12th street between river and Clark street
 12th street from Clark street to Wabash avenue
 5th avenue approach to 12th street viaduct
 18th street
 W. 18th street
 Canal and 16th streets
 Milwaukee avenue and Desplaines street
 Halsted and Kinzie streets
 Sangamon and Kinzie streets
 Ogden boulevard
 N. 56th avenue
 S. 52nd avenue

RECAPITULATION

Bridges maintained wholly by the City.	
Movable bridges.....	15
Fixed spans.....	13
Bridges of which the city maintains the portion within its limits...	1
Bridges whose cost of maintenance is partly paid by the city:	
Bridges used by elevated railroads	2
Bridges used by street railway companies (surface lines:)	
Movable bridges	33
Fixed spans	5
Bridges maintained wholly by railway corporations.....	22
Total number of bridges.....	91
Viaducts.....	34

CENTERS OF CHICAGO

Geographical Center and Center of Area of the City of Chicago

The geographical center of the City of Chicago—as ascertained by taking the points of the city's greatest width and length, respectively $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles east to west and 26 miles north to south, and describing a center on the lines of greatest width and length—is in South Wood street, 200 feet north of 35th street.

In arriving at the center of area or geometric center of the city it was necessary to divide the city into four nearly equal parts. As will be seen from the tables below, a line drawn diagonally from North 46th avenue—if the same were produced—and the city limits at the north to the city limits at the south at Stony Island avenue, if the latter street were produced thus far south, divides the area of the city into two equal parts east and west of such diagonal.

Further, a line drawn across the city east to west at what is 37th street on the map, divides the city into two nearly equal parts north and south of this street. The common point of intersection at 37th street and Ashland avenue will divide the city into four nearly equal parts. The point of intersection at 37th street and Ashland avenue is the center of area, although the excess 370 acres in the area north of 37th street would place the center of area in Ashland avenue between 37th street and 36th street. (See Table A.)

TABLE A. Center of Area of the City of Chicago

Total area, 122,008 acres. Half of area, 61,004 acres.

Area of city north of Thirty-seventh street.

Ward	Acres	Ward	Acres
1.....	1,440	13.....	1,600
2.....	800	14.....	1,280
3..Take 3-5. of area....	576	15.....	1,120
4.....	960	16.....	800
5..Take 2-3 of area....	1,493	17.....	720
9.....	640	18.....	640
10.....	640	19.....	640
11.....	1,120	20.....	800
12.....	2,880	21.....	960

Ward	Acres
22.....	960
23.....	800
24.....	1,120
25.....	4,160
26.....	4,640
27.....	20,480

Ward	Acres
28.....	1,760
34.....	3,200
35.....	4,960

Total area.....61,189

Area of city south of Thirty-seventh street.

Ward	Acres
3..Take 2-5 of area....	384
5..Take 1-3 of area....	747
6.....	1,600
7.....	4,160
8.....	13,624
29.....	6,400

Ward	Acres
30.....	1,280
31.....	11,200
32.....	8,480
33.....	12,944

Total area.....60,819

Area of northeast division of city north of 37th St. and east of diagonal line drawn from city limits and 46th Ave. (produced) at the north to 37th St. and Ashland Ave.

Ward	Acres
25.....	4,160
26.....	4,640
27..Take 1-4 of area....	5,189
28..Take 9-10 of area....	1,584
24.....	1,120
23.....	800
22.....	960
21.....	960
20..Take 9-10 of area....	720
19.....	640
18.....	640
17.....	720
16.....	800

Ward	Acres
15..Take 2-3 of area....	747
14..Take 1-2 of area....	640
11..Take 2-3 of area....	747
10.....	640
9.....	640
1.....	1,440
2.....	800
3..Take 3-5 of area....	576
4.....	960
5..Take 2-3 of area....	498

Total area.....30,621

Area of northwest division of city north of 37th St. and west of diagonal line drawn from city limits and 46th Ave. at the north to 37th St. and Ashland Ave.

Ward	Acres
27..Take 3-4 of area....	15,291
28..Take 1-10 of area....	176
35.....	4,960
34.....	3,200
13.....	1,600
12.....	2,880
5..Take 2-3 of area....	995

Ward	Acres
11..Take 1-3 of area....	373
14..Take 1-2 of area....	640
15..Take 1-3 of area....	373
20..Take 1-10 of area....	80

Total area.....30,568

Area of southeast division of the city south of 37th St. and east of diagonal line produced from Ashland Ave. and 37th St. to city limits (138th St.) and Stony Island Ave. (produced) at the south.

Ward	Acres
3..Take 2-5 of area....	384
5..Take 1-3 of area....	249
6.....	1,600
7.....	4,160
8.....	13,624
29..Take 1-10 of area....	640

Ward	Acres
30.....	1,280
31..Take 1-20 of area....	560
32..Take 1-6 of area....	1,414
33..Take 1-2 of area....	6,472

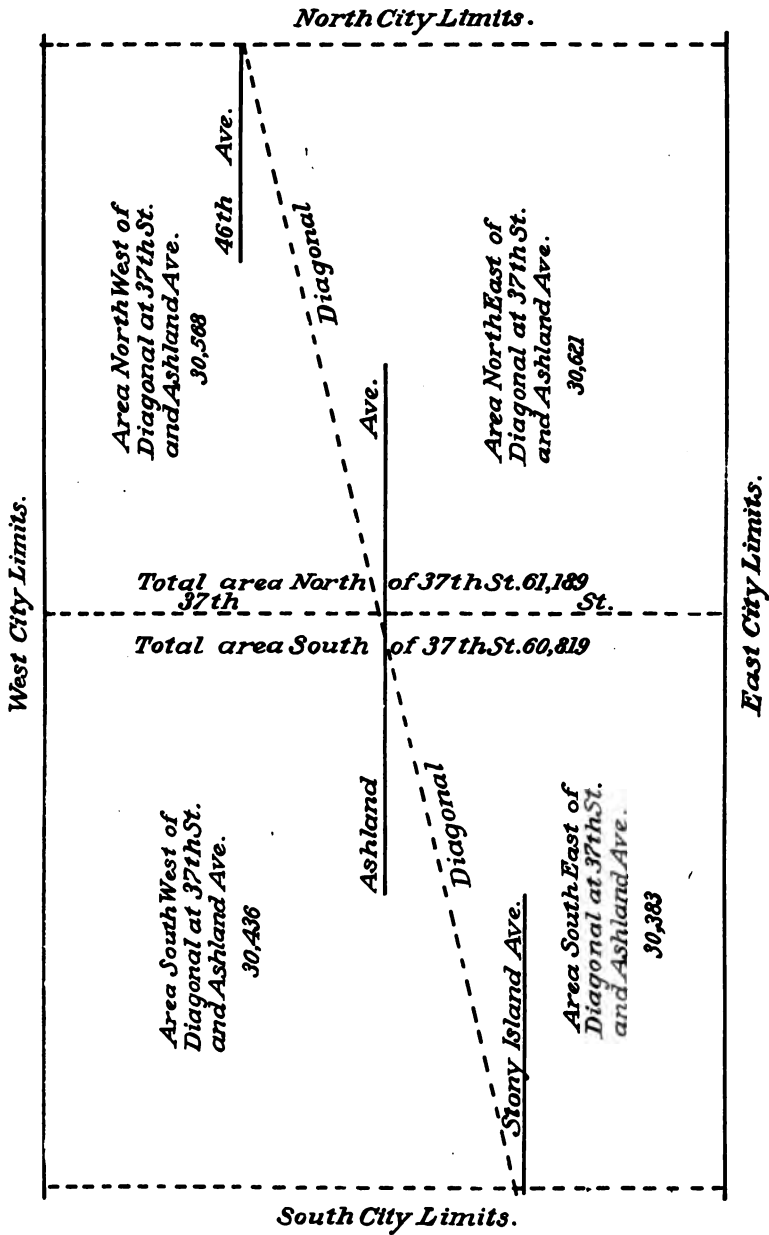
Total area.....30,383

Area of southwest division of city south of 37th St. and west of diagonal line produced from Ashland Ave. and 37th St. to city limits (138th St.) and Stony Island Ave. (produced) at the south.

Ward	Acres	Ward	Acres
5..Take 1-3 of area....	498	33..Take 1-2 of area....	6,472
29..Take 9-10 of area....	5,760		
31..Take 19-20 of area....	10,640		
32..Take 5-6 of area....	7,066	Total area.....	30,436

Recapitulation

Area northeast of diagonal.....	30,621 acres
Area northwest of diagonal.....	30,568 acres
Total area north of 37th St.....	61,189 acres
Area southeast of diagonal.....	30,383 acres
Area southwest of diagonal.....	30,436 acres
Total area south of 37th St.....	60,819 acres
Total area north of 37th St.....	61,189 acres
Total area south of 37th St.....	60,819 acres
Total area of entire city.....	122,008 acres
Area northeast of diagonal.....	30,621 acres
Area southeast of diagonal.....	30,383 acres
Total area east of diagonal.....	61,004 acres
Area northwest of diagonal.....	30,568 acres
Area southwest of diagonal.....	30,436 acres
Total area west of diagonal.....	61,004 acres
Total area east of diagonal.....	61,004 acres
Total area west of diagonal.....	61,004 acres
Total area of entire city.....	122,008 acres



Center of Population of the City of Chicago

In finding the center of the population of Chicago the population of the respective wards estimated as of January 1, 1908, served as a basis. The total population of the city was then divided into four nearly equal parts by drawing a diagonal line from Western avenue and the city limits at the north to the south city limits at 138th street and the Little Calumet River, and another line east to west at what is 12th street on the map.

The point of common intersection at 12th street and Centre avenue is the approximate center of population, although the excess 27,282 and 25,096 inhabitants respectively north of 12th street and east of the diagonal will bring the center very slightly north of 12th street and east of Centre avenue. (See Table B.)

TABLE B. Center of Population of Chicago

Population of Chicago, January 1, 1908, 2,540,896

Population of northeast division of city north of 12th St. and east of diagonal line drawn from point at city limits and Western Ave. to Centre Ave. and 12th St.

Population				Population			
26 Ward	Take	2-3	51,326	17 Ward	Take	4-5	70,942
25 "	"		85,628	18 "	"	5-6	40,377
24 "	"	5-6	56,324	19 "	"	3-4	51,834
16 "	"	1-2	42,560	1 "	"	3-5	35,447
23 "			65,810				
22 "			74,118				
21 "			70,129				
				Total population		644,495	

Population of northwest division of city north of 12th St. and west of diagonal lines drawn from point at city limits at the north and Western Ave. to Centre Ave. and 12th St.

Population				Population			
26 Ward	Take	1-3	25,663	16 Ward	Take	1-2	42,560
27 "			77,243	17 "	"	1-5	17,731
28 "			76,735	19 "	"	1-4	17,275
15 "			72,517	24 "	"	1-6	11,268
14 "			73,178	18 "	"	1-6	8,077
13 "			65,809	34 "	"	1-4	12,645
35 "			52,597				
20 "			72,162				
11 "	"	1-6	13,044	Total population		638,501	

Population of southeast division of city south of 12th St. and east of diagonal lines produced from Centre Ave. and 12th St. to 138th St. and Little Calumet river.

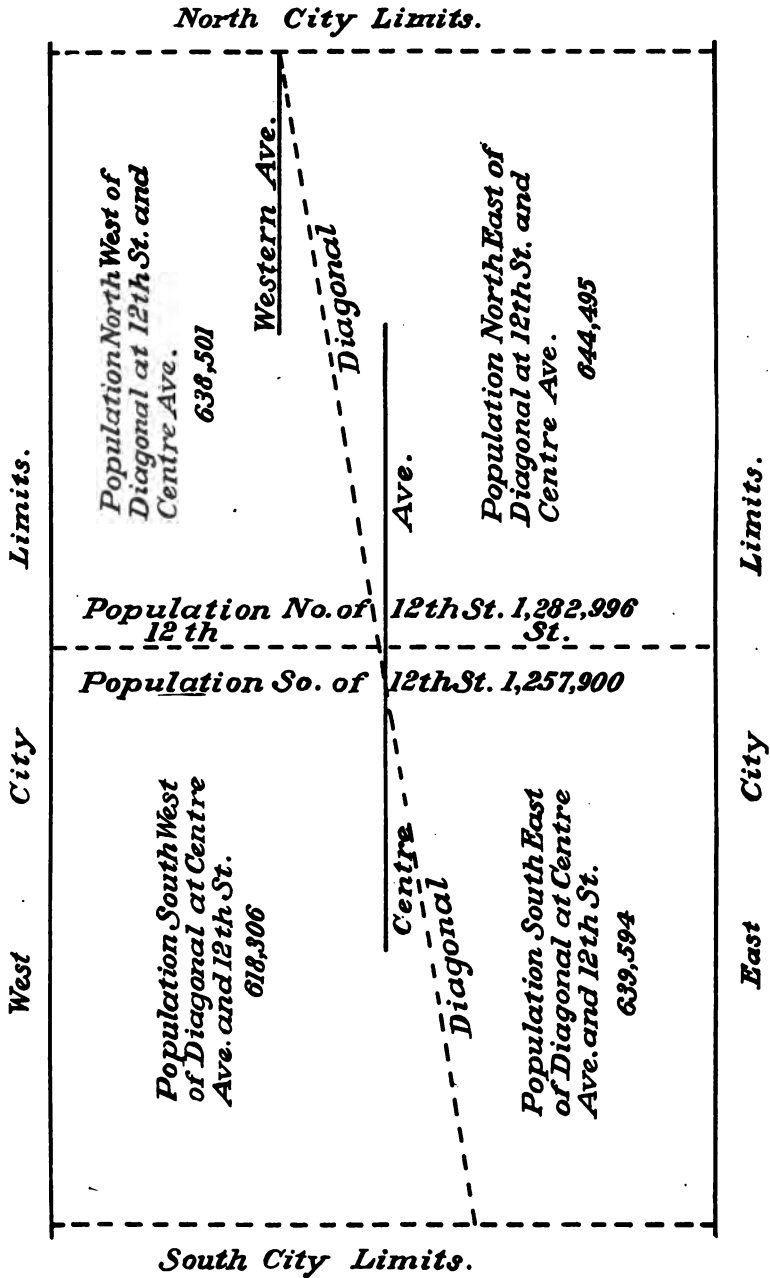
Population				Population			
1 Ward	Take	2-5	23,630	9 Ward			71,526
2 "			64,920	10 "	Take	1-6	12,332
3 "			62,557	30 "	"	4-5	56,164
4 "	"	3-4	49,662	31 "	"	1-20	4,045
5 "	"	1-10	7,587	32 "	"	1-20	3,784
6 "			81,893	33 "	"	1-2	36,640
7 "			88,881				
8 "			75,973	Total population		639,594	

Population of southwest division of city south of 12th St. and west of diagonal line produced from Centre Ave. and 12th St. to 138th St. and Little Calumet river.

Population				Population					
4	Ward	Take	1-4	16,554	31	Ward	Take	19-20	76,854
5	"	"	9-10	68,283	32	"	"	19-20	71,859
10	"	"	5-6	61,659	33	"	"	1-2	36,640
11	"	"	5-6	65,216	34	"	"	3-4	37,923
12	"			90,049					
29	"			79,225					
30	"	"	1-5	14,041					
					Total population				618,306

Recapitulation

Population northeast of diagonal.....	644,495
Population northwest of diagonal.....	638,501
Total population north of 12th St.....	1,282,996
Population southeast of diagonal.....	639,594
Population southwest of diagonal.....	618,306
Total population south of 12th St.....	1,257,900
Total population north of 12th St.....	1,282,996
Total population south of 12th St.....	1,257,900
Total population of city.....	2,540,896
Population northeast of diagonal.....	644,495
Population southeast of diagonal.....	639,594
Total population east of diagonal.....	1,284,089
Population northwest of diagonal.....	638,501
Population southwest of diagonal.....	618,306
Total population west of diagonal.....	1,256,807
Total population east of diagonal.....	1,284,089
Total population west of diagonal.....	1,256,807
Total population of city.....	2,540,896



Business Center of the City of Chicago

In attempting to locate the business center of the city the same methods and sources of information were used as in placing the industrial center. The question of the amount of business done, or sales made by the various establishments in the year taken (1905), was given the consideration possible in view of the great scarcity of statistics of this nature. 1,385 business houses employing a total of 127,868 individuals were tabulated from the list contained in the report of the State Factory Inspector for 1905 and distributed according to their location by wards. Of this number 974 business establishments employing a total of 105,576 people, were in the First Ward. Nine department stores on State street alone employed 28,608 people during the year taken. Considering the fact that these nine stores do a business of approximately \$200,000,000.00 a year, not taking into account the many enterprises in the streets adjacent, the business center of the city may be placed at State and Madison streets, with but slight chance of this point being either too far south, north or east.

The tables appended show the apportionment of the business districts of the city into four nearly equal portions, with State and Madison streets as the focus toward which these districts tend to converge. (See Table C.)

TABLE C. Business Center of the City of Chicago

WARD	Business Establishments	No. of Employees	WARD	Business Establishments	No. of Employees
1.....	974	105,576	20.....	19	1,043
2.....	19	1,674	21.....	29	1,317
3.....	9	358	22.....	24	827
4.....	6	822	23.....	1	55
5.....	8	614	24.....	8	267
6.....	12	716	25.....	3	100
7.....	15	693	26.....	2	25
8.....	22	1,141	27.....	2	94
9.....	12	1,351	28.....	8	283
10.....	..	..	29.....	25	1,697
11.....	21	1,458	30.....	2	72
12.....	2	42	31.....	13	431
13.....	10	305	32.....	4	47
14.....	11	668	33.....	1	35
15.....	..	..	34.....	..	..
16.....	17	1,322	35.....	..	..
17.....	10	782			
18.....	79	2,321	Total.....	1,385	127,868
19.....	17	1,732			

District bounded on the north by Madison St. and on the west by State St., produced south to city limits.

WARD	Business Establishments	No. of Employees	WARD	Business Establishments	No. of Employees
1.....	285	30,793	25.....	3	100
21.....	29	1,317	26.....	2	25
22.....	24	827			
23.....	1	55	Total.....	352	33,384
24.....	8	267			

District bounded on south by Madison St., on west by State St. produced north to Chicago river and on west by north branch of Chicago river produced to State St. on main branch.

WARD	Business Establishments	No. of Employees	WARD	Business Establishments	No. of Employees
1.....	243	26,394	8.....	22	1,141
2.....	19	1,674	33.....	1	35
3.....	9	358			
6.....	12	716	Total.....	321	31,011
7.....	15	693			

District bounded on north by Madison St. and on east by State St.

WARD	Business Establishments	No. of Employees	WARD	Business Establishments	No. of Employees
1.....	203	21,995	20.....	19	1,043
4.....	6	822	29.....	25	1,697
5.....	8	614	30.....	2	72
9.....	12	1,351	31.....	13	431
11.....	21	1,458	32.....	4	47
12.....	2	42			
13.....	10	305	Total.....	342	31,609
19.....	17	1,732			

District bounded on south by Madison St. and on east by State St. and north branch of Chicago river.

WARD	Business Establishments	No. of Employees	WARD	Business Establishments	No. of Employees
1.....	243	26,394	27.....	2	94
14.....	11	668	28.....	8	283
16.....	17	1,322			
17.....	10	782	Total.....	370	31,864
18.....	79	2,321			

Industrial Center of the City of Chicago

In endeavoring to locate the industrial center of the City of Chicago geographically one is greatly handicapped by a lack of sufficient data.

The industrial center cannot be ascertained or measured by the value of the output or product of our manufacturing establishments, inasmuch as statistics of this nature are decidedly meager and practically do not exist. It is true the United States Bureau of the Census in its Bulletin of Manufactures in Illinois (1905) considers the question of value of product, but in such a way as to render it useless for our purpose.

In order to secure such data as might be obtainable, capable of statistical verification, it was deemed advisable to make a systematic study of 47,196 places inspected by the State Factory Inspector in 1905 in Chicago for violations of the child labor law. In the report of this official for 1905 the name and location of the plant inspected, branch of industry followed and number of individuals employed are given.

Of the 47,196 places of industry listed by the Factory Inspector and having a total of 540,018 employees, there were selected 1,908 manu-

facturing establishments having a total force of 229,132 employees. It will be noted from the above that the number of places tabulated for the purposes of this investigation is but one-twenty-fourth of the total number listed by the Factory Inspector, yet the total number of people employed by this one-twenty-fourth is 42 per cent. of the total number employed in the city.

In making this tabulation it was the aim to take into consideration the character of the plant, the number of employees and the probable value of the product.

From the table appended it will be seen that the heavy manufacturing wards are chiefly river wards, their order of importance being as follows: Wards 1, 29, 18, 19, 8, 22, 12, 11, 9, 24, 16, 17, 21.

In arriving at the location of the industrial center of the city, the city was divided into such four districts as would give each district an approximately equal number of establishments and employees, the question of value of product in this instance, although not entirely overlooked, being given minor consideration, owing to insufficiency of data.

From a careful study of the tables appended it will be apparent that the intersection of Van Buren and Desplaines streets may be considered the industrial center from which four districts may be described which will apportion the city's manufacturing industries, geographically, into four equal portions. (See Table D.)

TABLE D. Industrial Center of the City of Chicago

WARD	Manf'g Establish- ments	No. of Employees	WARD	Manf'g Establish- ments	No. of Employees
1.....	675	49,044	20.....	23	1,137
2.....	17	1,404	21.....	86	5,096
3.....	6	356	22.....	126	14,710
4.....	31	2,675	23.....	10	620
5.....	12	1,788	24.....	17	7,475
6.....	9	542	25.....	4	75
7.....	11	399	26.....	6	517
8.....	31	15,224	27.....	3	240
9.....	92	7,480	28.....	16	683
10.....	14	1,364	29.....	20	30,123
11.....	59	8,147	30.....	14	1,538
12.....	27	12,311	31.....	9	366
13.....	13	1,581	32.....	4	104
14.....	22	1,747	33.....	3	850
15.....	21	1,193	34.....	3	206
16.....	96	7,141	35.....	5	2,202
17.....	105	6,499			
18.....	257	28,565	Total.....	1,908	229,132
19.....	61	15,730			

District north of Van Buren St. and east of Desplaines St. and Chicago river, north of Van Buren St.

WARD	Manf'g Establish- ments	No. of Employees	WARD	Manf'g Establish- ments	No. of Employees
26.....	6	517	21.....	86	5,096
25.....	4	75	1..3-5 of total		
24.....	17	7,475	for ward...	405	29,426
23.....	10	620			
22.....	126	14,710	Total.....	654	57,919

District bounded on east by north branch of Chicago river and main branch south to Van Buren St., on the southeast by Blue Island Ave. produced from Van Buren St. and Desplaines St. to West 26th St. and on the south by West 26th St.

WARD	Manf'g Establish- ments	No. of Employees	WARD	Manf'g Establish- ments	No. of Employees
27.....	3	240	12..1-3 of total		
28.....	16	683	for ward...	9	4,103
35.....	5	2,202	11..1-4 of total		
18.....	257	28,565	for ward..	15	2,036
17.....	105	6,499	20.....	23	1,137
16.....	96	7,141	19..1.6 of total		
15.....	21	1,193	for ward..	11	2,622
14.....	22	1,747			
13.....	13	1,581	Total.....	596	59,749

District bounded on north by Van Buren St. and on east by Desplaines St. produced south to city limits from Van Buren St.

WARD	Manf'g Establish- ments	No. of Employees
1..2-5 of total for ward.....	270	19,618
2.....	17	1,404
3.....	6	356
4..1-2 of total for ward.....	15	1,337
5..1-10 of total for ward.....	1	178
6.....	9	542
7.....	11	399
8.....	31	15,224
9..3-5 of total for ward.....	55	4,488
30.....	14	1,538
32..1-2 of total for ward.....	2	52
33.....	3	850
19..4-5 of total south of Blue Island Ave.....	40	10,486
Total	474	56,472

District bounded on east by Desplaines St. produced south to city limits from Van Buren St. and on north by Blue Island Ave. produced to West 26th St. from Van Buren and Desplaines Sts.

WARD	Manf'g Establish- ments	No. of Employees
4..1-2 of total for ward.....	16	1,338
5..9-10 of total for ward.....	11	1,610
29.....	20	30,123
31.....	9	366
32..1-2 of total for ward.....	2	52
34.....	3	206
12..2-3 of total for ward.....	18	8,208
11..3-4 of total for ward.....	44	6,111
10.....	14	1,364
9..2-5 of total for ward.....	37	2,992
19..1-5 of total for ward.....	10	2,622
Total	184	54,992

CITY RAILWAYS

Franchises of Chicago Street Railways

Chicago street railways are operated under franchises granted by an ordinance of the City Council passed February 4, 1907, and passed again over Mayor Dunne's veto; and approved by the people at a referendum vote had on April 2, 1907. The more important provisions of the ordinance are the following:

The street railway system is to be reconstructed and rehabilitated within three years.

The city is authorized and required to supervise the reconstruction and rehabilitation through a board of three engineers.

The life of the grant not to extend in any event beyond Feb. 1, 1927.

The city to receive fifty-five per cent. and the companies forty-five per cent. of the net profits from the operation of the roads.

Twenty-one through routes are specified and provision made for others.

Fares for adults to be five cents for continuous trips in one general direction within the present or future limits of the city.

Transfers to be given at all connecting points on and to all lines except in section on south side between 12th street and the river.

Electricity to be the motive power and applied by the overhead or underground trolley systems.

All cars to be of the latest and most approved pattern, and to be kept clean and warm and well lighted.

Cars to be operated singly after one year.

Five million dollars to be paid by the companies toward the construction of subways in the down-town section at the city's option.

The city is given the right to purchase the property of both the present railway systems at any time upon giving six months' notice.

Agreed value of the Union Traction Company's property June 30, 1906, was \$29,000,000, and of the Chicago City Railway Company's property at the same date, \$21,000,000. The purchase price for the city is to be the aggregate of these two sums, with the value of work done and property acquired between the date named and the date of the passage of the ordinance and the cost of rehabilitation and extension.

Chicago Railways Company

Total mileage, single track.....	306.446
No. of car stations.....	15
No. of power stations.....	3
No. of double truck cars.....	487
(a) Box motor cars.....	457
(b) Open motor cars.....	30
No. of single truck cars.....	2,163
(a) Box motor cars.....	662
(b) Open motor cars.....	388
(c) Box trail cars.....	445
(d) Open trail cars.....	668
No. of sprinklers.....	16
(a) Horse sprinklers.....	2
(b) Electric sprinklers.....	14
No. of snow plows.....	54
(a) Horse and cable plows.....	37
(b) Electric plows.....	17
No. of sweepers.....	45
(a) Horse and cable sweepers.....	22
(b) Electric sweepers.....	23
No. of mail cars.....	17
(a) Grip and trail mail cars.....	7
(b) Electric mail cars.....	10
No. of coal cars.....	35
(a) Motor cars.....	5
(b) Trail cars.....	30
No. of other cars.....	41
No. of wrecking wagons.....	6
No. of tower wagons.....	8
No. of power generating stations.....	2
No. of sub-stations.....	1
K. W. H. power generated from stations in March, 1908.....	8,549,283
No. of men employed in shops.....	433
Miles of new track built in 1907.....	20.35
Proposed new track to be laid in 1908 (miles).....	64.00
No. of new cars bought in 1907.....	118
Proposed new cars to be purchased in 1908.....	350
No. of transfer points.....	476
No. of motormen employed.....	1,743
(a) In daily service.....	1,395
(b) Extra.....	348
No. of conductors employed.....	2,222
(a) In daily service.....	2,072
(b) Extra.....	150
No. of employes in service on new construction.....	1,910
(a) Engineering department.....	360
(b) Track department.....	1,550
No. of teams on construction work.....	124

No. of Routes and Headway of Cars

ROUTE	HEADWAY IN MINUTES	
	Regular service	Night service
Ashland ave. (north)—via Lincoln ave.	10	
Clybourn ave.	5 and 6	1 car, 79
Clark st. to Devon ave.	8	4 cars, 26
Chicago ave. (east) to Humboldt Park	3½, 4 and 5	
Evanston ave.	4	2 cars, 52
Fullerton ave.	6 and 8	
Lincoln ave. to Bowmanville	5, 6 and 8	4 cars, 52
Lincoln ave. via Welis st.	5, 6 and 8	
Lincoln ave. to Wrightwood ave.	8	
Larrabee st.	6, 6½ and 7	1 car, 66
North ave.	2, 2½, 3 and 3½	1 car, 70
Riverview Park	6, 6½, 7 and 8	
Wells st.—Limits	8	
State st. (north)	2½, 3 and 4	1 car, 22
Sedgwick, via Dearborn and Kinzie sts.	6	
Sheffield ave.	8	
Through Route 22. 79th st. to Howard		
ave. and Clark st.	16	
Armitage ave.	4, 5 and 6	2 cars, 45
Ashland ave. and Paulina st. to 69th		
st. Through Route No. 9	16	2 cars, 60
Ashland ave. and Paulina st. to 22nd st.	5 and 8	
Blue Island ave.	3, 3½, 4, 5 and 6	2 cars, 55
Colorado ave.	8	
Chicago ave. (west) to 40th ave.	3, 4, 5 and 6	1 car, 64
Division st. (east)	11½ and 12	
Division st. (west)	3½, 4, 5 and 6	1 car, 70
Erie and Sangamon sts.	5 and 6	
Fourteenth st.	8	
Grand ave.	6, 6½ and 7½	1 car, 100
Harrison st.	6	
Harrison st. via Clinton st.	2, 2½, 3½ and 4	
Harrison st. via Centre ave.	2, 2½, 3½ and 4	
Halsted st. (south)	8	
Halsted st. (north)	1½, 2, 2½ and 3	3 cars, 30
Halsted st. from Hooker to 69th sts.	10	
(Through Route No. 24)		
Indiana st.	6	
Kedzie and California aves.	2, 2½, 4 and 5	1 car, 70
Lake st.	5 and 6	
Madison st.	1½ and 2	5 cars, 14
Milwaukee ave.	4, 5 and 6	1 car, 60
Noble st.	20	
Ogden ave.	3, 3½, 4 and 5	2 cars, 35
Robey st.	4 and 5	1 car, 60
Twelfth st.	2, 2½ and 3	2 cars, 42
Taylor st.	5, 5½, 7½ and 8	
Twenty-first st.	5½, 6, 7 and 8	
Eighteenth st.	6, 5 and 7	1 car, 60
Van Buren st.	1½, 2 and 2½	2 cars, 34
Western ave. from Roscoe boul. to		
14th st.	3½, 4 and 5	1 car, 96
Western ave. from 14th st. to 26th st.	7½, 10 and 15	
Robey st. (south)	12	

Chicago City Railways Company

Total mileage owned, single track.....	244.50
Total mileage operated, single track.....	242.78
No. of car stations.....	5
No. of transfer points.....	109
No. of double truck cars.....	903
(a) Passenger.....	805
(b) Miscellaneous.....	98
No. of single truck cars.....	687
(a) Passenger.....	589
(b) Miscellaneous.....	98
No. of sprinklers.....	24
(a) Cars.....	17
(b) Wagons.....	7
No. of snow plows.....	74
(a) Plows.....	54
(b) Sweepers.....	20
No. of wrecking wagons.....	18
No. of power stations.....	4
No. of sub-stations.....	4
Power generated, K. W. H.....	113,588,401
No. of new cars purchased in 1907.....	328
No. of new cars proposed in 1908.....	50
Miles of track built in 1907.....	29.67
Miles of new track proposed for 1908.....	55.95
No. of employees on new construction, May 1, 1908.....	4,000
No. of motormen employed.....	1,016
No. of conductors employed.....	1,016
No. of employees in shops and carhouses.....	954

No. of Routes and Headway of Cars

ROUTE	HEADWAY IN MINUTES			
	Noon	Rush	10 P. M.	(1) Owl
Cottage Grove ave.	1½	4-5	1½	15
Indiana ave.	2	1	2 1-3	15
State st.	2	1	2¾	15
Wentworth ave.	2½	1	3	15
Halsted st.	2	(a).51	2½	15
Wallace and Centre sts.	5	2	5	15
Ashland ave.	4	1¾	5	30
Western ave.	15	11	15	..
Archer ave.	5	2	5	30
Twenty-sixth st.	5	3	6	..
Thirty-first st.	4¾	2	4¾	15
Thirty-fifth st.	4¾	2	5½	30
Thirty-ninth st.	4¾	3	6½	30
Forty-third st.	5½	2½	5½	15
Forty-seventh st.	4¾	2	5	15
Fifty-first st.	6½	4	7½	40
Fifty-ninth and Sixty-first sts.	6	3	7	15
Sixty-third st.	4	2	5	15
Sixty-ninth st.	7	3 1-3	7	25

(1) Night car service.

(a) Seconds

Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway

The main line of this road is a four track steel structure from Market street to Marshfield avenue, with four double track branches—Garfield Park, Douglas Park, Humboldt Park and Logan Square—from this point covering a large part of the West Side. The total private right of way occupied by the company is approximately 25 miles within the city limits. In order to meet the rush hour traffic, a terminal station is located on Fifth avenue, between Van Buren street and Jackson boulevard, and service is maintained from this station for each of the four branches, trains leaving for each branch every six minutes, or a train out of the station every minute and a half. During the rush hour in the morning, 65 trains arrive at this station, and the same number depart during the evening rush hour. This compares with approximately 120 trains for the Loop service during a similar period.

There are 487 passenger cars in service, each 50 feet in length and seating 48 people. The side seats are 36 inches long and the aisles 22 inches wide.

Headway of Cars—Garfield Park Branch

11:59 p. m. to	6:00 a. m.	30 minutes
6:00 a. m. "	6:30 "	10 "
6:30 " "	8:30 "	3 "
8:30 " "	5:00 p. m.	6 "
5:00 p. m. "	6:30 "	3 "
6:30 " "	8:30 "	8 "
8:30 " "	11:59 "	10 "

Douglas Park Branch

12:14 a. m. to	6:14 a. m.	30 minutes
6:14 " "	6:34 "	10 "
6:34 " "	8:30 "	3 "
8:30 " "	5:00 p. m.	8 "
5:00 p. m. "	6:30 "	3 "
6:30 " "	9:00 "	8 "
9:00 " "	11:57 "	10 "
11:57 " "	12:14 a. m.	17 "

Logan Square and Humboldt Park Branches

12:09 a. m. to	4:39 a. m.	30 minutes
4:39 " "	5:36 "	11 "
5:36 " "	6:00 "	8 "
6:00 " "	8:30 "	3 "
8:30 " "	9:00 "	7 "
9:00 " "	5:00 p. m.	8 "
5:00 p. m. "	6:30 "	3 "
6:30 " "	9:00 "	8 "
9:00 " "	11:20 "	10 "
11:20 " "	12:09 a. m.	15 "

Northwestern Elevated Railroad

This road consists of a main line and two branches. The main line extends from its junction with the Loop at Fifth ave. and Lake st. north to Wilson ave. The trains on the Ravenswood branch leave the terminal at Western ave. for the city and get on the main line structure just south of Clark st. and run to and around the Loop and back to Western ave. The trains on the Evanston branch leave Central st., in North Evanston, southbound, running on surface until Ainslie st. in Chicago, where they go to elevated structure of main line to and around the Loop and back.

The total mileage of the main line and its branches is 20.37.

The road has 11 passenger stations on the Loop; 22 on the main line, 11 on the Ravenswood branch, and 12 on the Evanston branch.

The road is equipped with 288 double truck cars, 1 power station and 3 substations, generating a total of 55,800 kilowatt hours per day.

The road employs 60 motormen, 60 conductors, 135 train guards, and 95 men in its shops.

Headway of Trains: Main lines, rush hours, 2 to 4 minutes; middle of day, 5 minutes; after midnight, 30 minutes. Ravenswood branch—Same as main line, except that during rush hours headway is 4 minutes. Evanston branch—Day, 10 minutes; after midnight, 60 minutes.

South Side Elevated Railroad

The total mileage of track owned and operated by this company is 36.5 miles of single main track, and 9.6 miles of yard tracks and sidings.

The number of passenger stations is 48. The road is equipped with one power station and two storage batteries, generating 40,198,600 kilowatt hours per annum. It has 400 double truck passenger cars, employs 107 motormen, 395 conductors and guards and 180 men in its shops.

The headway of trains ranges from 3 to 20 minutes, including the service after midnight.

Chicago and Oak Park Elevated Railroad

The private right of way of this company begins at 5th ave. and Lake st. and extends west to Willow ave. in Oak Park. It has 13.04 miles of elevated and 5.60 miles of surface track. There are two substations, generating 30,000 kilowatt hours per day. The headway of trains from 1.00 a. m. to 5.00 a. m. is 40 minutes, during the day other than rush hours 6 minutes, and during rush hours from 2 to 5 minutes.

Aurora, Elgin and Chicago Railroad

This road operates an electric railway between Chicago, Elgin, Aurora, Geneva, Wheaton and Batavia. Its lines within the city begin at 52nd ave., connecting with the Metropolitan Elevated tracks at this point, a distance of about six miles and a half from the terminal station at 5th ave., near Van Buren st. It owns 158 miles of single track, principally on private right of way, and operates 125 cars over the same.

METEOROLOGY IN CHICAGO

Rules for Foretelling the Weather

A Rising Barometer

(Formulated for this Manual from Official Weather Bureau Memoranda.)

A rapid rise indicates unsettled weather.

A gradual rise indicates settled weather.

A rise with dry air and cold increasing in summer indicates wind from the northward ; and if rain has fallen, better weather may be expected.

A rise with moist air and a low temperature indicates wind and rain from the northward.

A rise with southerly winds indicates fine weather.

A steady barometer with dry air and seasonable temperature indicates a continuance of very fine weather.

A Falling Barometer

A rapid fall indicates stormy weather.

A rapid fall with westerly wind indicates stormy weather from the northward.

A fall with a northerly wind indicates storm, with rain and hail in summer, and snow in winter.

A fall with increased moisture in the air, and heat increasing, indicates wind and rain from the southward.

A fall with dry air and cold increasing in winter indicates snow.

A fall after very calm and warm weather indicates rain with squally weather.

The barometer rises for northerly winds, including from northwest by north to the eastward for dry, or less wet weather, for less wind, or for more than one of these changes, except on a few occasions, when rain, hail, or snow comes from the northward with a strong wind.

The barometer falls for southerly wind, including from southeast by south to the westward, for wet weather, for stronger wind or for more than one of these changes, except on a few occasions, when moderate wind, with rain or snow, comes from the northward.

Homebred Weather Wisdom.

Sunset Colors—A gray, lowering sunset, or one where the sky is green or yellowish green, indicates rain. A red sunrise, with clouds lowering later in the morning, also indicates rain.

Halo (Sun Dogs)—By halo we mean the large circles, or parts of circles, about the sun or moon. A halo occurring after fine weather indicates a storm.

Corona—By this term we mean the small colored circles frequently seen around the sun or moon. A corona growing smaller indicates rain; growing larger, fair weather.

Rainbows—A morning rainbow is regarded as a sign of rain; an evening rainbow of fair weather.

Sky Color—A deep-blue color of the sky, even when seen through clouds, indicates fair weather; a growing whiteness, an approaching storm.

Fogs—Fogs indicate settled weather. A morning fog usually breaks away before noon.

Visibility—Unusual clearness of the atmosphere, unusual brightness or twinkling of the stars, indicate rain.

Frost—The first frost and last frost are usually preceded by a temperature very much above the mean.

Daily Temperature and Precipitation in Chicago in 1907

Date	JANUARY			FEBRUARY			MARCH			APRIL			MAY			JUNE		
	Temperature		Pre- cipi- tat'n	Temperature		Pre- cipi- tat'n	Temperature		Pre- cipi- tat'n	Temperature		Pre- cipi- tat'n	Temperature		Pre- cipi- tat'n	Temperature		Pre- cipi- tat'n
	Max.	Min.	Mean	Max.	Min.	Mean	Max.	Min.	Mean	Max.	Min.	Mean	Max.	Min.	Mean	Max.	Min.	Mean
1	34	28	31	37	27	32	48	30	39	36	28	32	45	36	40	54	47	50
2	45	34	40	36	-1	18	37	24	30	55	33	44	52	41	46	57	49	53
3	48	30	39	5	-2	2	35	23	29	64	44	54	51	34	42	67	50	58
4	34	22	28	17	-2	8	14	38	27	32	55	46	0.08	41	35	67	53	60
5	47	33	40	19	5	12	36	27	32	37	31	34	50	40	45	71	49	60
6	54	40	47	22	2	12	42	25	30	44	28	36	49	41	44	59	53	56
7	59	43	51	24	16	20	34	31	34	46	45	42	50	39	44	56	50	53
8	52	21	36	31	12	22	38	32	35	42	36	39	52	40	46	60	49	54
9	21	12	16	35	25	32	35	30	34	42	38	31	75	41	58	62	52	57
10	35	15	25	38	22	28	47	37	42	40	35	32	47	36	42	79	58	68
11	34	28	31	22	16	19	44	32	38	46	31	38	41	36	38	78	59	68
12	41	32	36	33	18	26	47	37	42	40	41	30	75	41	58	63	54	58
13	39	33	36	53	32	42	40	32	36	33	28	30	83	59	71	63	53	58
14	38	24	31	37	24	30	54	33	44	43	30	36	79	60	70	37	73	63
15	30	20	25	50	25	38	61	40	50	43	32	38	60	44	52	36	79	63
16	29	25	27	46	36	41	52	33	42	43	33	36	57	41	49	88	65	76
17	34	28	31	40	35	38	52	33	42	38	33	36	76	52	64	91	70	80
18	37	34	36	45	37	45	47	47	42	40	38	33	70	54	62	89	67	78
19	55	31	43	38	28	38	63	41	52	41	33	37	75	44	57	75	63	69
20	31	4	18	36	18	27	43	34	40	40	36	38	70	42	44	83	64	74
21	27	4	16	18	7	12	76	39	58	57	33	45	54	42	48	88	67	78
22	24	5	14	20	3	12	71	50	60	67	40	54	54	46	55	87	68	78
23	22	6	14	31	16	24	80	48	64	57	44	50	51	46	48	85	69	78
24	34	22	28	39	29	34	48	35	42	70	39	54	53	47	50	80	69	74
25	24	-1	12	36	26	31	72	34	53	40	35	38	73	50	62	80	65	72
26	14	-3	6	37	27	32	70	45	58	38	32	35	73	42	56	80	69	74
27	22	11	16	36	30	33	75	46	60	51	36	44	52	38	45	80	65	72
28	20	14	17	39	27	33	66	40	48	55	43	49	65	45	55	70	57	64
29	28	17	22	56	42	54	66	42	54	50	36	43	65	54	60	70	63	66
30	26	20	23	56	36	46	56	36	46	39	34	36	1.06	60	60	72	64	68
31	33	22	28	36	28	32	36	28	32	39	34	36	30	52	56	87	67	77
Mean	34.5	21.1	27.8	33.4	19.3	26.4	50.9	34.3	42.6	45.7	33.8	39.8	59.2	44.1	51.6	73.4	59.0	66.2

"T" Indicates trace of precipitation.

Daily Temperature and Precipitation in Chicago in 1907—(Continued)

DATE	JULY			AUGUST			SEPTEMBER			OCTOBER			NOVEMBER			DECEMBER		
	Temperature		Pre- cipi- tat'n	Temperature		Pre- cipi- tat'n	Temperature		Pre- cipi- tat'n	Temperature		Pre- cipi- tat'n	Temperature		Pre- cipi- tat'n	Temperature		Pre- cipi- tat'n
	Max.	Min.		Max.	Min.		Max.	Min.		Max.	Min.		Max.	Min.		Max.	Min.	
1	83	61	72	82	61	72	92	71	82	67	53	60	54	50	52	28	20	24
2	62	57	60	62	54	62	76	62	69	84	63	70	54	42	.05	32	20	26
3	78	55	66	65	60	65	72	57	64	T	74	63	50	36	.64	31	23	27
4	78	65	72	68	60	68	69	58	64	0.05	66	58	51	38	.T	33	24	28
5	89	64	76	74	64	74	84	64	62	.22	70	54	55	39	.T	36	20	28
6	79	65	72	68	68	77	86	68	64	.09	77	58	45	35	.T	43	29	36
7	84	67	76	77	68	74	79	68	64	.01	73	52	48	35	.T	44	37	40
8	85	72	78	77	67	69	71	66	66	.26	68	48	49	40	.T	52	42	47
9	77	69	73	72	68	72	73	60	62	.T	65	47	48	36	.T	54	33	44
10	76	69	72	76	70	75	64	55	60	.40	66	43	39	31	.T	33	26	30
11	71	63	67	71	72	82	71	55	63	.02	51	42	40	28	.T	29	24	26
12	74	60	67	71	67	72	78	58	68	.T	47	38	40	30	.T	37	25	31
13	83	68	76	76	67	71	79	63	71	.T	46	37	43	27	.T	35	31	33
14	80	68	74	76	69	76	82	63	72	.T	60	39	38	25	.T	36	31	34
15	87	73	80	74	67	74	85	69	77	.T	54	50	38	31	.T	36	28	32
16	82	68	75	78	70	75	88	68	78	.33	73	55	44	33	.T	37	27	32
17	81	71	76	75	70	74	83	68	76	.T	59	44	49	34	.T	36	26	31
18	79	70	74	79	70	74	75	67	71	1.50	59	44	56	42	.T	26	20	23
19	85	72	78	87	69	78	87	70	78	.51	54	45	44	40	.T	31	20	26
20	76	70	73	77	61	66	77	62	70	.T	55	40	49	39	.T	30	30	34
21	90	70	80	66	66	63	72	55	64	.T	55	48	49	40	.T	36	26	31
22	80	69	74	63	59	64	62	48	55	.10	55	46	43	37	.T	36	26	31
23	87	69	78	72	64	72	68	56	62	.T	53	46	42	37	.T	41	32	36
24	89	72	80	78	65	72	62	48	55	.10	55	46	42	37	.T	38	31	34
25	84	72	78	72	59	66	62	48	55	.T	56	44	51	39	.T	39	31	35
26	77	64	70	66	62	69	54	39	46	.T	46	40	43	34	.T	47	29	38
27	72	61	66	70	63	67	58	50	54	1.08	47	36	56	39	.T	58	40	49
28	79	67	73	68	65	68	61	53	57	.23	46	35	46	33	.T	40	31	36
29	74	66	70	65	65	67	58	51	54	.T	50	40	48	29	.T	38	33	36
30	78	65	72	73	67	70	58	52	55	.T	49	46	38	27	.T	38	21	30
31	74	70	72	72	68	72	57	46	52	.T	57	46	38	19	.T	38	19	28
Mean	79.8	66.8	73.3	77.2	65.1	71.2	71.4	57.8	64.6	59.3	45.8	52.6	46.6	35.4	41.0	38.0	27.6	32.8

"T" Indicates trace of precipitation.

Total Precipitation and Mean Temperature for Each Month from 1871-1907

YEARS	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER	
	Pre- cipi- tat'n	Mean Temp	Pre- cipi- tat'n	Mean Temp	Pre- cipi- tat'n	Mean Temp	Pre- cipi- tat'n	Mean Temp	Pre- cipi- tat'n	Mean Temp	Pre- cipi- tat'n	Mean Temp	Pre- cipi- tat'n	Mean Temp	Pre- cipi- tat'n	Mean Temp	Pre- cipi- tat'n	Mean Temp	Pre- cipi- tat'n	Mean Temp	Pre- cipi- tat'n	Mean Temp	Pre- cipi- tat'n	Mean Temp
1871..	4.13	30	1.45	32	2.66	41	3.70	51	3.90	58	5.56	68	2.52	72	2.01	72	0.74	60	1.88	50	3.42	34	3.44	21
1872..	0.88	23	0.44	25	3.79	28	3.03	43	3.24	56	6.43	69	3.09	72	2.59	71	6.43	64	0.65	50	1.06	32	4.22	18
1873..	2.56	20	0.47	24	0.89	33	6.22	43	7.20	52	1.44	68	4.04	72	1.58	71	3.53	64	2.43	50	1.61	34	4.44	32
1874..	3.47	28	1.51	30	2.15	36	2.67	39	2.08	58	3.25	70	7.58	75	3.15	73	3.76	67	2.55	54	2.83	40	0.63	33
1875..	0.96	16	1.99	15	1.43	31	3.64	43	3.64	54	5.17	63	0.78	69	3.29	68	4.39	61	4.32	48	0.75	37	2.62	36
1876..	3.22	33	3.90	32	4.04	34	2.07	47	1.85	59	5.96	67	3.11	74	3.66	74	3.74	62	1.20	49	3.25	40	0.48	19
1877..	1.91	22	0.06	37	5.37	29	2.42	47	1.81	57	6.04	67	2.98	74	3.06	72	2.02	67	6.51	56	6.08	40	2.75	43
1878..	1.31	32	2.12	36	4.39	45	5.57	52	5.22	55	3.02	65	6.09	75	3.66	72	1.99	66	5.17	53	4.93	44	2.58	24
1879..	0.54	21	1.47	27	2.37	41	1.93	47	3.89	58	3.18	64	5.58	76	3.66	72	1.18	61	2.72	61	0.87	32	2.47	31
1880..	3.53	40	2.91	35	2.25	38	5.20	49	4.96	65	3.50	73	3.07	73	4.47	75	2.25	63	3.19	51	0.87	42	1.11	24
1881..	0.87	19	1.47	27	2.37	41	1.93	47	3.89	58	3.18	64	5.58	76	3.66	72	1.18	61	2.72	61	0.87	32	2.47	31
1882..	1.55	29	2.24	39	3.43	40	6.72	46	5.52	53	5.93	63	4.31	69	4.96	71	0.91	65	3.40	58	1.48	43	1.99	27
1883..	1.74	16	4.74	23	0.42	32	3.72	47	7.32	56	5.61	64	3.43	73	4.96	71	1.36	61	7.36	56	1.26	42	1.59	31
1884..	3.18	19	2.01	18	0.57	31	3.05	44	1.53	53	5.71	64	3.71	69	1.21	68	2.29	69	3.59	56	1.40	43	4.21	30
1885..	3.56	22	1.51	29	1.79	37	4.00	46	3.17	53	5.20	65	4.44	73	11.28	68	2.97	64	3.87	57	2.33	43	3.35	35
1886..	3.13	16	5.10	23	0.46	32	3.70	50	1.00	57	0.94	66	1.53	72	3.35	69	6.93	66	1.42	47	1.66	36	1.76	25
1887..	1.56	19	1.31	20	2.99	30	2.13	46	6.22	57	1.63	67	1.05	75	3.35	69	4.03	62	2.03	47	2.41	36	3.67	27
1888..	1.64	25	1.42	26	1.43	38	2.35	47	5.18	57	1.66	62	3.93	73	2.10	69	0.98	60	2.95	49	2.89	42	1.94	32
1889..	2.98	31	2.42	32	2.10	30	3.23	46	5.13	53	3.25	62	2.57	70	2.58	68	1.39	60	4.20	51	1.59	39	1.90	41
1890..	1.99	30	1.95	29	2.13	31	3.14	47	2.09	53	2.42	66	2.47	67	2.58	69	0.32	69	0.36	51	1.33	44	1.25	31
1891..	2.08	12	1.57	20	2.31	33	2.17	44	2.77	52	10.58	68	3.08	74	1.85	71	1.34	64	1.52	54	2.58	35	1.32	35
1892..	2.03	12	2.44	22	1.69	33	4.16	44	1.93	52	3.59	68	3.08	74	1.85	71	1.34	64	1.52	54	2.58	35	1.63	25
1893..	1.55	18	2.13	21	2.66	47	1.35	47	1.93	56	1.96	71	0.60	73	0.40	73	8.28	66	0.84	42	1.18	36	2.14	25
1894..	2.15	28	1.40	17	1.36	32	0.88	46	1.35	59	1.79	70	2.42	70	0.40	72	0.89	69	0.51	50	1.40	36	1.66	16
1895..	1.12	27	3.48	27	1.36	35	2.73	46	4.16	66	2.82	67	3.47	74	3.57	73	6.70	61	1.38	50	2.16	38	0.16	30
1896..	4.53	27	2.56	28	1.36	35	2.73	46	4.16	66	2.82	67	3.47	74	3.57	73	6.70	61	1.38	50	2.16	38	0.16	30
1897..	2.56	28	2.56	28	4.40	40	0.76	44	2.23	44	3.30	69	1.94	74	3.03	71	3.14	48	2.26	51	2.52	45	1.12	27
1898..	0.58	23	2.50	18	2.01	30	0.14	50	2.35	59	2.70	70	0.66	72	0.91	74	2.39	63	2.09	54	1.10	38	0.58	30
1899..	1.71	29	3.62	20	1.58	29	1.03	45	3.59	58	2.01	64	4.57	77	2.60	72	1.52	60	1.32	51	0.85	49	1.70	26
1900..	1.13	29	2.62	17	3.38	36	0.33	45	2.18	59	2.42	64	5.78	72	2.00	68	4.82	64	1.42	55	2.93	47	0.70	26
1901..	0.66	25	3.53	21	4.19	46	2.70	47	5.93	60	9.43	61	4.78	72	3.49	68	4.03	64	1.45	55	2.93	47	0.70	26
1902..	1.02	24	3.33	25	1.97	40	3.01	41	1.54	57	0.55	61	2.76	71	4.00	68	2.92	64	1.59	54	0.34	36	2.28	27
1903..	2.53	18	1.05	17	2.43	39	3.03	46	1.84	56	0.93	68	2.70	71	4.46	76	2.92	68	1.82	53	0.51	43	1.21	27
1904..	1.33	16	2.37	17	1.61	30	1.06	41	5.16	56	3.87	68	4.84	72	1.45	76	5.54	70	1.82	53	3.08	42	0.68	32
1905..	4.71	28	1.00	26	2.94	43	2.37	40	3.50	52	3.64	66	3.13	73	4.22	71	4.49	65	0.93	53	1.92	41	2.46	33

Chicago Weather Eighty-eight Years Ago

There has been preserved by the descendants of Dr. Alexander Wolcott his record of the temperature and weather for the months of January, February and the first fifteen days of March, 1820. It is reproduced below. It should be of interest to those people who are fond of comparing meteorological tables for the purpose of ascertaining the change that is shown in the degrees of heat or cold, one year with another, or one period with another. Dr. Wolcott was Indian Agent at Chicago in 1820, and resided in a house built by his predecessor, Mr. Joutet, on the North Side, at the foot of what is now State street, but formerly was Wolcott street.

DATE	JANUARY, 1820										FEBRUARY, 1820										MARCH, 1820																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
	TEMPERATURE					Wind	Charac-ter of Day	Snow In.	Ice In River In.	TEMPERATURE					Wind	Charac-ter of Day	Snow In.	Ice In River In.	TEMPERATURE					Wind	Charac-ter of Day	Snow In.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
	Day	Light	9 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.					Day	Light	9 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.					Day	Light	9 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													

Record ends.

(a) First ice in the river. (b) Lake covered with moving ice, as far as eye can see. (c) Some rain with thunder.

Assessed Valuation of Property, Taxes Levied on the Same for Municipal Purposes and Bonded Debt of the City of Chicago for the Years 1889-1907

The assessed valuation of property for tax purposes as assessed by the Board of Assessors, then reviewed by the Board of Review and finally equalized by the State Board of Equalization, is 20 per cent. of the assessed actual valuation and amounted as follows:

YEARS	ASSESSED VALUATION					Total City Tax Levied	Bonded Indebtedness
	Real Estate	Property Personal	Capital Stock	Railroad	TOTAL		
1907	\$346,843,590.	\$ 98,343,155.	\$ 9,953,200.	\$22,782,031.	\$477,921,976.	\$22,605,709.46	\$24,771,000.
1906	303,033,228.	89,370,292.	11,882,451.	21,977,325.	426,263,296.	17,421,380.89	25,555,000.
1905	295,514,443.	79,321,350.	12,097,270.	21,058,562.	407,991,625.	16,845,974.19	24,618,000.
1904	291,329,703.	79,837,887.	11,987,812.	20,125,788.	403,281,190.	15,994,131.98	22,618,000.
1903	289,371,249.	86,959,398.	14,031,654.	21,061,979.	411,424,280.	14,815,388.31	15,123,000.
1902	276,509,730.	105,485,512.	*	20,487,077.	402,482,319.	14,039,030.16	15,123,000.
1901	259,254,598.	99,703,585.		15,622,257.	374,580,440.	14,245,294.12	15,470,000.
1900	202,884,012.	60,040,571.		13,641,297.	276,565,880.	17,086,408.36	16,328,400.
1899	260,265,058.	84,931,361.			345,196,419.	13,359,270.53	16,825,050.
1898	178,801,172.	42,165,275.			220,966,447.	12,207,906.82	19,922,450.
1897	184,632,905.	47,393,755.			232,026,660.	12,939,333.10	17,018,450.
1896	195,684,875.	48,672,411.			244,357,286.	12,290,145.21	17,078,950.
1895	192,498,842.	50,977,983.			243,476,825.	14,239,685.13	17,188,950.
1894	190,963,364.	56,469,078.			247,432,442.	12,267,643.62	17,722,950.
1893	189,299,120.	56,491,231.			245,790,351.	11,810,969.69	18,427,450.
1892	190,614,636.	53,117,502.			243,732,138.	12,142,448.75	18,515,450.
1891	203,353,791.	53,245,783.			256,599,574.	10,453,270.41	13,530,350.
1890	170,553,854.	48,800,514.			219,354,368.	9,558,334.80	13,545,400.
1889	152,643,993.	48,460,026.			201,104,019.	6,326,561.21	13,554,900.

* Included in Personal Property.

Rate of Taxation and Amount of Taxes Levied by the County Clerk for All Purposes in the City of Chicago for the Years 1907 and 1906

PURPOSE	Rate 1907	Taxes Levied 1907	Rate 1906	Taxes Levied 1906
City Corporate.....	1.80	\$8,602,595.57	1.800*	\$ 7,672,739.32*
City, Interest and Sinking Funds.....	0.25	1,194,804.94		
Public Schools, Educational.....	1.75	8,363,634.58	1.595	6,798,899.57
Public Schools, Buildings.....	0.86	4,110,128.99	0.627	2,672,670.86
Public Library.....	0.07	334,545.38	0.065	277,071.14
Total City.....	4.73	\$22,605,709.46	4.087	\$17,421,380.89
State.....	0.50	\$2,389,609.88	0.500	\$2,131,316.48
County.....	0.78	3,727,791.41	0.785	3,346,166.87
Sanitary District.....	0.47	2,246,233.29	0.475	2,024,750.65
Parks, South.....	0.72	\$2,098,292.73	0.730	\$1,898,905.82
Parks, West.....	1.13	1,205,656.11	1.115	1,061,251.78
Parks, North:				
N. Chicago (including Lake Shore Protection)	0.89	681,556.38	0.870	502,020.99
Lake View (including Lake Shore Protection)	1.23		0.870	
Parks, Evanston: Ridge Avenue District.....	0.36	5,564.15	0.390	5,432.63
Parks, Evanston: North Shore District.....	0.36		0.390	
Total for Parks.....		\$3,991,069.37		\$3,467,704.30
Town Taxes: West Town.....	0.09	\$96,025.71	0.055	\$52,348.74
Town Taxes: North Chicago.....	0.20	2,009.28	.....	.....
Town Taxes: Evanston (part).....	0.13	68,723.58	0.085	1,184.04
Town Taxes: Niles (part).....	0.28	32.10	0.180	20.48
Town Taxes: Norwood Park (part).....	0.23	327.32	0.240	329.68
Town Taxes: Maine (part).....	0.37	18.39	.....	.....
Town Taxes: Calumet (part).....	0.15	4,321.28	0.240	6,234.66
Total for Town Purposes.....		\$171,457.66		\$60,117.59
Grand Total for Taxes Levied for all Purposes.....	Average Rate 7.351	\$35,131,871.07	Average Rate 6.6746	\$28,451,436.78

*Includes City Corporate and Interest and Sinking Funds.

**Rate of Taxation and Amount of Taxes Levied by the County Clerk for All Purposes in the City of
Chicago for the Years 1907 and 1906 by Townships**

TOWNSHIP	Rate 1907	Taxes Levied 1907	Rate 1906	Taxes Levied 1906
South Chicago.....	7.20	\$14,250,372.26	6.577	\$11,524,358.17
Hyde Park.....	7.20	4,147,733.30	6.577	3,471,690.10
Lake.....	7.20	2,584,821.74	6.577	2,112,312.79
Calumet (part).....	6.63	191,000.49	6.087	158,219.76
West Chicago.....	7.70	8,215,532.79	7.017	6,678,747.76
North Chicago.....	7.57	2,601,187.65	6.717	2,141,083.58
Lake View.....	7.71	2,355,225.90	6.717	1,734,864.74
Jefferson.....	6.48	667,604.14	5.847	532,807.81
Evanston (part).....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Evanston, Ridge Avenue District.....	6.97	.....	6.322	88,064.38
Evanston, North Shore District.....	6.97	107,728.18	6.322	.....
Maine (part).....	6.85	340.45	5.847	240.42
Niles (part).....	6.76	775.10	6.027	685.69
Norwood Park (part).....	6.71	9,549.07	6.087	8,361.59
Average Rate for Entire City and Total Taxes Levied	Average Rate 7.351	\$35,131,871.07	Average Rate 6.6746	\$28,451,436.78

..... The variation of the tax-rate in the different towns within the city is caused by the variation of the rate for park purposes.

The Chicago Public Library

Michigan Ave. and Washington St.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

President—Bernard J. Cigrand, North avenue and Robey street.

Vice-President—Robert J. Roulston, 5 State street.

Secretary—Wm. B. Wickersham.

Librarian—Frederick H. Hild.

Members—Bernard J. Cigrand, North avenue and Robey street

Robert J. Roulston, 5 State street.

Graham Taylor, Morgan street and Grand avenue.

Julius Stern, 205 La Salle street.

Antonio Lagorio, 228 Dearborn avenue.

Edward A. Blodgett, 444 North Clark street.

Arba N. Waterman, 119 Monroe street.

Frederick H. Rawson, Tribune building.

George B. Armstrong, 17 Van Buren street.

STANDING COMMITTEES

Library—Stern, Taylor and Waterman.

Administration—Lagorio, Blodgett and Rawson.

Delivery Stations—Blodgett, Roulston and Armstrong.

Buildings and Grounds—Roulston, Blodgett and Lagorio.

Finance—Rawson, Roulston and Armstrong.

Branch Reading Rooms—Taylor, Stern and Waterman.

By-Laws—Waterman, Stern and Armstrong.

Regular meetings of the board at 8 p. m. on second and fourth
Mondays of each month.

Chicago Public Library Delivery Stations, June 1908

North Division

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. 378 Orleans st. | 8. 701 Belmont av. |
| 2. 635 Larrabee st. | 9. |
| 3. 477 Lincoln av. | 10. 1711 N. Clark st. |
| 4. 2517 N. Hermitage av. | 11. 1956 N. Halsted st. |
| 5. 1665 Lincoln av. | 12. 1220 Argyle st. |
| 6. 226 E. North av. | 13. 1920 Evanston av. |
| 7. 4810 N. Clark st. | |

South Division

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. 154 E. 22nd st. | 9. 9901 Ewing av. |
| 2. 190 E. 31st st. | 10. 72nd st. and Normal av. |
| 3. 3961 Cottage Grove av. | 11. 531 E. 55th st. |
| 4. 663 W. 43rd st. | 12. 3841 State st. |
| 5. 49th st. 7 Lake av. | 13. 572 E. 47th st. |
| 6. 441 W. 63rd st. | 14. 759 W. 120th st. |
| 7. 2876 Archer av. | 15. 11100 Michigan av. |
| 8. 89th st. and Muskegon av. | 16. 246 W. 69th st. |

South Division—Continued

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 17. 413 E. 63rd st. | 21. 5521 S. Halsted st. |
| 18. 1079 E. 75th st. | 22. 64th st. and Center av. |
| 19. 45th st. and Marshfield av. | 23. 33rd st. and Shields av. |
| 20. 8670 Vincennes av. | 24. 7502 Saginaw av. |

West Division

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. 485 S. Clinton st. | 18. 1802 Milwaukee av. |
| 2. 547 Grand av. | 19. 1198 Armitage av. |
| 3. 770 W. Madison st. | 20. 781 W. 12th st. |
| 4. 821 S. Ashland av. | 21. 902 Ogden av. |
| 5. 1202 Milwaukee av. | 22. 285 N. Lawndale av. |
| 6. 381 S. Western av. | 23. 1684 W. North av. |
| 7. 862 N. California av. | 24. 180 Grand av. |
| 8. 1520 Ogden av. | 25. 115 N. Park av. |
| 9. 21 Blue Island av. | 26. 781 W. Ohio st. |
| 10. 2020 W. Madison st. | 27. 1598 Armitage av. |
| 11. 1201 W. Irving Park blvd. | 28. 1555 W. Harrison st. |
| 12. 1269 W. Madison st. | 29. 149 N. Kedzie av. |
| 13. 574 W. Belmont av. | 30. 867 W. 22nd st. |
| 14. 1502 N. Rockwell st. | 31. 1562 W. 22nd st. |
| 15. 2738 N. 47th st. | 32. 1297 S. Central Park av. |
| 16. 2092 W. 26th st. | 33. 4286 Milwaukee av. |
| 17. 1681 W. 12th st. | 34. 2652 W. Chicago av. |

Branch Reading Rooms

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. 1202 Milwaukee av. | 8. Davis Square |
| 2. 3841 State st. | 9. Armour Square |
| 3. 226 E. North av. | 10. Bessemer Park |
| 4. 821 S. Ashland av. | 11. 64th st. and Center av. |
| 5. 21 Blue Island av. | 12. 1711 N. Clark st. |
| 6. 770 W. Madison st. | 13. 180 Grand av. |
| 7. Hamilton Park | |

Blackstone Memorial Branch Library, 49th st. and Lake av.

Reading Rooms will be opened in the near future:

Field House No. 1, Chicago av. and Noble st.

Field House No. 3, 20th and May sts.

Montefiore School, Grand av. and Sangamon st.

Burr School, N. Ashland and Wabansia avs.

The Art Institute

Lake Front, Foot of Adams Street

OFFICERS

President—Charles L. Hutchinson.
Vice-President—Martin A. Ryerson.
Treasurer—Ernest A. Hamill.
Secretary—N. H. Carpenter.
Auditor—Wm. A. Angell.
Director—W. M. R. French.

The Art Institute of Chicago—or more accurately, Chicago's Art Institute—was incorporated May 24, 1879, upon the application of Marshall Field, Murry Nelson, Charles D. Hamill, Ferd W. Peck and George E. Adams, for the founding and maintenance of schools of art and design, the formation and exhibition of collections of objects of art and the cultivation and extension of the arts of design by any appropriate means. The building was erected at a cost of \$785,000 and was first occupied Nov. 1, 1893. It was formally opened as a museum Dec. 8, 1893. Its whole cost up to the present time has been \$890,000.

The ownership of this building was vested in the City of Chicago until 1904, when it passed to the South Park Commissioners, while the right of use and occupation is vested in the Art Institute so long as it shall fulfill the purposes for which it was organized, and shall open the museum free to the public on Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays, make the Mayor and Comptroller of the city ex-officio members of the Board of Trustees, and conform to some other simple conditions. This property, comprising 400 feet front on Michigan avenue, is exempt from taxation of all kinds.

The institute has a library of 6,000 volumes devoted exclusively to art, and it is consulted by 40,000 persons a year. The number of visitors to the art galleries during the year ended June 1, 1907, was 661,204.

The school of instruction in art practice includes departments of painting, sculpture, decorative designing and architecture. There are day and evening classes for beginners and for advanced pupils. The instructors number about 70 and the pupils will average about 2,000 a year.

Hours Open—9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Free Days—Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays.

Admission on Other Days—25 cents.

Chicago Historical Society

The Chicago Historical Society was incorporated by the Legislature of Illinois, February 7, 1857. Nineteen of the city's most prominent citizens were named as the incorporators. The object of the Society was declared to be to institute and encourage historical inquiry, to col-

lect and preserve the materials of history, and to spread historical information, especially concerning the northwestern states. From its corporate inception the activities of the Society have been creditable to its officers and members and beneficial to Chicago. It has acquired, installed and catalogued an immense amount of historical material. And never were these activities more pronounced than of late and now. One example will suffice for illustration. During the year 1906-1907 the Society acquired by purchase the Albert Scharf collection of maps, manuscripts and relics of the stone age in the Chicago region. The collection consists of some forty original maps, one hundred and fifty pages of descriptive matter, and nearly two thousand Indian relics discovered in the immediate vicinity of Chicago. The following are the officers of the Society at the present time:

President—Franklin H. Head; Vice-Presidents—Thomas Dent, Lambert Tree; Treasurer—Orson Smith; Librarian—Caroline M. McIlvaine. Executive Committee—Franklin H. Head, Chairman, ex officio; Samuel H. Kerfoot, Jr., Joseph T. Bowen, Otto L. Schmidt, Walter C. Newberry, George Merryweather, William A. Fuller, John P. Wilson, Charles F. Gunther.

Chicago Street Grades

The grade of the streets in the central portion of Chicago has been raised three times. In 1855 it was raised from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet above the then existing surface, and it was again raised by about the same amount in 1857 and 1872, making the present level fourteen feet above "city datum," which was the low-water mark of the lake in 1847.

Chicago, Cook County and Drainage Canal

The Chicago Drainage District was authorized by, and is under, a law of the State of Illinois. The Drainage Commission is not elected by the city of Chicago, but by the county of Cook, including Chicago. The finances of the district are not supplied, directed or controlled by the city; that is to say, the Drainage District imposes taxes for its own purposes. The taxes are collected for the state by the County Collector, and are confided to the state treasury as a special fund with which to meet the current expenses of the district and the interest on its bonds.

The relations subsisting between the city of Chicago and the county of Cook are, but for the circumstance that the principal county offices are located in Chicago, only such as subsist between Chicago and any other county. In other words, the two governments are entirely separate and distinct one from the other.

COUNTY OF COOK

This Manual of the City of Chicago mostly has to do with the offices and affairs of the corporation; but it may not exclude all county matters. Cook County deserves to have room made in these pages for a brief account of herself, of the positions of her officials, and for the names and places of service of these officials; together with some mention of the public spirit of the citizens in times of peril to the state and nation. The county is seen only in the city, by nearly all the people, both of county and city. Of its 2,679,526 (estimated) population, 2,540,896 are dwellers in the city, and but 178,630 live in the rural towns. How many in the grand total have one time and another occasion to make calls at the County Building, it were a wild guess to say. But certainly the number is very great. And it may, just as positively, be said that all but a small minority who have occasional business at the county offices are residents of the city.

Cook County is one of the greatest in this country. In area it is more than respectable. It is the second in respect to population and the second as to wealth. Its geographical position is commanding; none more so. For the first few years after it fairly was opened to settlement (at a time so recent, that its whole existence so far is not longer than the short life of man), emigrants from the East and the South alone were in evidence. But soon thereafter streams of population from every foreign quarter poured in to replenish this rich bit of earth withal. The very names of many of the towns, and the dates of their incorporation—Palatine, Schaumburg, Leyden, Bremen, and others—tell of the distant lands whence the settlers came. Chicago then did not, as now it does, gather to itself most of the arriving immigrants. Then the pursuits of agriculture had attractions greater than any the small city could offer. Young towns, and likewise young counties and states, as a rule do no more than beckon to the seekers after the choice places for human habitation and enterprise. Hidden valuable resources, such as ultimately will be discovered, usually appear to sight but slowly. These, here, were potentially numerous and inviting; but as the County of Cook was not organized until January 15, 1831, nature's rich provision, though a few scientific explorers knew of them, were not, owing to the very limited facilities of communication within their power, extensively intimated then to the world. But sometimes the politician and statesman has a surer vision of the future than do men grounded in the natural sciences, when on their travels. One statesman saved

the district now occupied by this city, to Illinois, and the name of another statesman was taken to be the name of this county.

The story has often been told, and is become somewhat hackneyed, and too many particulars are to be avoided here. The ordinance of 1787, as every schoolboy knows, provided for the future division of the "Northwest Territory" into states, and divisional lines were drawn therein. The line which was intended for the northern boundary of Illinois was drawn through the southern extreme of Lake Michigan. When Illinois came to be admitted (1818) into the Union this line was insisted on by public men in the middle and southern parts of the state, where association with the South was intimate and prejudice was cherished against the northern and eastern states. The view taken at the North was, that the line should be drawn so as to give Illinois territorial jurisdiction over the southwestern shores of Lake Michigan, and so unite in sympathy and interest the new state with those to the east of her. That view at length prevailed; had it not, and the line been drawn as originally proposed, it may be doubted if the Illinois and Michigan Canal and the Illinois Central railroad would ever have been constructed. Chicago might never have risen out of the swamp and the sand, and if any other town had appeared, it would have become—if anything to mention—only a feeder to Milwaukee. And the northern tier of counties of this state would be the southern tier of Wisconsin counties. Illinois would have been destined for all time to be a state with no great city, drawing incalculable measures of sustenance from, and bestowing priceless ornamentation upon, her exuberant bosom. As Indiana and Iowa are, such, but for the ancient right drawing of its northern boundary line, would be Illinois; a state with only small cities; with, probably, a South Milwaukee and East St Louis for its two largest. Never before or since has so simple a legislative act had consequences so momentous and glorious. The far-seeing and resolute member of Congress from Illinois territory at the time—Nathaniel Pope—should be commemorated by a monument in some one of our great parks, or upon a more prominent site, opposite to the center of the city on the lake shore; for he it was that won the great victory in the Congress and caused the northern boundary line to be flung up to where it now is.

In 1830 an attempt was made by an eastern newspaper to locate Chicago for its readers, which it succeeded in doing, thus—"Chicago is a small village in Pike county;" which was the truth. The next year this small village was to be the shire town of a new county. But the name of the new county! A name, before, had been sought. Two years earlier a bill was introduced in the legislature to incorporate the County of Chicago. But this bill ran against another at the same session, which started in and was passed by the senate, for the creation of the County of Michigan. Chicago, together with a large body of other territory, was to be included in the proposed county. Both bills

were dropped, and one year later a new county was incorporated, and the name given it was Cook.

Daniel P. Cook was the most interesting public Illinoisan of his time, and few that came after him merit to be named in the same page. Born in Kentucky, he migrated to this free commonwealth, and his best years and most brilliant efforts were devoted to keeping it free. When he was first elected to Congress he resided at Springfield. He soon took rank with the ablest men of that body. In 1825, the election of President falling to the House of Representatives, he cast the vote of the state for John Quincy Adams, and by that vote he got the enmity of many strong men, his former associates and friends. He was chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, an honor to which only one other representative of an Illinois district has ever attained; that other was Colonel William R. Morrison, who at a great age still lives in Waterloo, Monroe county. It was Daniel P. Cook who, in 1827, procured the passage of the Illinois and Michigan Canal bill, which gave the alternate five sections upon each side of the Canal, amounting to nearly 300,000 acres of land, for the purpose of aiding its construction. The original site of Chicago was in this vast acreage. Though southern born and reared, he opposed and was largely credited with the defeat of the scheme to hold a constitutional convention in the interest of pro-slavery advocates. It was by way of honoring this illustrious citizen that his name was given to the new county at the starting point of the artificial waterway, from which such great benefits were expected to be derived.

A copy, made and certified by County Surveyor Alex. Wolcott, in 1850, of the original government survey of all territory within Cook County shows the total number of acres to have been 596,831.

Up to about 1840 the East fed Chicago, but now the industry of the farmers in Cook County supplied the city. By 1850 there were 154,000 acres of land under cultivation, producing enough for the city and much to send to distant parts. During the next ten years agriculture was systematically pursued, and there were wealthy farmers to be counted in most of the towns; and some of those men had to be reckoned with at such times as the public affairs of the county were under discussion. The political balance hung about even as between the city and the county. The same changed conditions that had caused the recession of political lines, first from Springfield and then from Peoria, on the south, and from Rock Island and Galena on the west, to near and still nearer to Cook County, now obtained in the county and the city. Population, and consequently representation, was rapidly on the increase in the city, and in the same proportion the county was losing political power and the city was gaining it. Up to then, no ticket for county offices was nominated without the full participation of the politicians out in the country. Those were the days of the dominance of the "County Clique," shrewdly headed by County Clerk William L.

Church. He had official business with and knew intimately every officer of every town, and by pulling the strings, as he never failed to do, he and his friends were more than a match for "Long" John Wentworth and his city following. These conditions were somewhat changed in about 1860, when moneyed men, with rural tastes, began to interest themselves in enterprises for the building up of attractive suburbs. The earliest of these were but as bits of fringe on the skirts of the city, so close in were they. Next were improved Lake View and Hyde Park, both of which were quickly submerged by the advancing population, and soon became wards and precincts of the city. Evanston and Riverside meantime were peopled and beautified, and to this day both have escaped a like submergence. At the present time the whole north shore is jeweled with local seats, each having a select population. Practically it is all city as far to the north as Waukegan, and to the south, down almost to the Indiana state line, it is actual city. It would, therefore, appear that the urban population surely is destined to overspread nearly the entire county. Already, as has been seen, this population extends from the northern boundary of the county to its southern limit, and crosswise from the lake to the Desplaines river. Nevertheless, and when the human flood shall be seen everywhere, Cook County still will exist; unless, indeed, at some near time it shall determine to lose its corporate organization in that of the city.

It would be doing a wrong to the county to omit all mention of its patriotic exertions and sacrifices during the Civil War period. Passing over much, the last year of that period is reached.

On July 4, 1864, after Cook County had furnished 19,477 men towards the 195,000 called for from the whole state, President Lincoln issued a call for 50,000, and the quota fixed for Illinois was 16,182. Cook County was required to raise 4,250 men, but subsequently this number, upon errors being shown, was reduced to 1,818 men. Requisitions for these were distributed among the towns and wards, as follows:

District	Quota	Enrolled	District	Quota	Enrolled
Barrington.....	15	186	Thornton.....	26	225
Palatine.....	22	234	Rich.....	22	149
Wheeling.....	31	250	Bloom.....	15	140
Northfield.....	22	178	First Ward.....	55	4,545
Evanston.....	11	194	Second Ward.....	104	2,890
Hanover.....	10	133	Third Ward.....	107	2,553
Schaumburg.....	18	116	Fourth Ward.....	17	1,462
Elk Grove.....	14	135	Fifth Ward.....	68	1,839
Maine.....	23	204	Sixth Ward.....	122	1,816
Niles.....	22	209	Seventh Ward.....	87	2,067
Leyden.....	26	166	Eighth Ward.....	87	1,227
Jefferson.....	22	217	Ninth Ward.....	91	1,404
Proviso.....	30	237	Tenth Ward.....	92	2,204
Cicero.....	18	202	Eleventh Ward....	108	2,762
Lyons.....	34	272	Twelfth Ward.....	92	1,461
Lake.....	23	158	Thirteenth Ward...	78	989

District	Quota	Enrolled	District	Quota	Enrolled
Lemont	33	293	Fourteenth Ward...	53	1,241
Palos	11	99	Fifteenth Ward.....	55	2,155
Worth	21	242	Sixteenth Ward.....	19	3,065
Calumet.....	29	254	Lake View	19	161
Orland	16	153	New Trier	15	140
Bremen	22	198	Hyde Park.....	18	120

The number of men required to be raised, when the errors had been corrected, was proportionally small as compared with the 5,200, which was the county's quota at the last call and greatly in excess of what was just. It was generally believed that the 1,818 men could not be had as volunteers. A draft therefore was threatened, but a way was provided in an act of the legislature to avoid it. The supervisors met in special session on the 7th of February and voted a bounty of \$400 to each recruit who applied on the quota. Up to that date near one-half of the quota had been raised. Recruiting was somewhat stimulated, but still the draft threatened and a bitter feeling spread through the population; and this bitterness was deepened by the fact that other states had agents in Chicago, outbidding the county supervisors for men. Some that had been recruited, and the bounty paid them, escaped to the said agents. Two of them were shot near Camp Fry on the night of March 13. (Camp Fry was on the North Side, near where now are the "car barns," close by Diversey boulevard. On the exact site is now a restaurant and saloon.) Events now rendered the draft unnecessary—the victory at Petersburg, and on April 2 the fall of Richmond, made it plain that the war was about to end. On April 12 the Board of Supervisors ordered that the payment of bounties should cease, and the next day came the news from Washington that no more recruits would be required.

The aggregate cost of the war to Cook County in money was more than \$4,000,000. The following items of expense are from an authentic source:

Paid by Chicago for bounties	\$ 119,742
Paid by county for bounties	2,571,272
Paid by towns and wards	734,453
Paid representatives and substitutes	56,350
Paid by county to families	166,034
Paid by Chicago to families	90,809
Paid by Board of Trade to families	220,000
Paid by Mercantile Association to families	75,000
Total	<u>\$4,033,660</u>

Board of Commissioners of Cook County, 1907-8

Offices in County Building

William Busse—President and ex-officio member of all committees. Room 523, Courthouse.

Commissioners—Carl R. Chindblom, Albert G. Lanio, Max Blumenfeld, W. Schrojda, Joseph J. Elias, Joseph M. Dennis, Oscar De Priest, William Umbach, Louis H. Mack, city districts; William Busse, August C. Boeber, Joseph Carolan, William C. Hartray, Alfred Van Steenberg, country districts.

Clerk of County Board—Joseph F. Haas.

Committee Clerk—O. W. Nash.

Board room, 535.

Commissioners' rooms, 541 and 543.

Committee on Public Service—Consisting of all members of the board—Louis H. Mack, chairman and ex-officio member of all subcommittees, Room 537.

Superintendent of Public Service—Wm. McLaren, Rooms 515 and 519.

Special Committee on New Courthouse—Consisting of all members of the board—William Busse, chairman.

Special Committee on New Infirmary—Consisting of all members of the board—William Busse, chairman.

New Infirmary Advisory Committee—A. C. Bartlett, William E. Clow, Ernest P. Bicknell, Charles D. Norton, John M. Ewen.

Location of New Infirmary: Township of Bremen, Cook County. Chicago and Rock Island Railroad.

Deputy Comptroller—James L. Monaghan, Rooms 509 and 511.

Reading Clerk and Chief Clerk—Edward J. McCarthy, Comptroller's Office, Room 511.

Minute Clerk—Jacob H. Marks, Room 511.

Auditor, County Board—E. R. Baker, Room 512.

Secretary to President of Board—A. H. Yount, Room 523.

Press Association—Room 525.

Telephone Exchange, Room 524.

Telephone Main 15 for all departments.

County Board Standing Committees

Public Service—Mack, chairman.

Finance—Van Steenberg, chairman; Mack, De Priest, Hartray, Chindblom, Umbach, Dennis.

Roads and Bridges—Boeber, chairman; Van Steenberg, Hartray.

Legislation—Chindblom, chairman; Van Steenberg, Blumenfeld, Elias, Dennis.

List of Sub-Committees, 1907-8

Insane Asylum and Poorhouse—Lanio, chairman; Chindblom, Boeber, Dennis, Schrojda.

County Hospital—Hartray, chairman; Umbach, Carolan, Elias, Blumenfeld.

Outdoor Relief—Schrojda, chairman; Lanio, Boeber, De Priest, Blumenfeld.

Jail and Criminal Court—Carolan, chairman; Blumenfeld, De Priest, Elias, Dennis.

Courthouse—Elias, chairman; Carolan, Chindblom, Schrojda, Umbach.

Coroner and Morgue—Blumenfeld, chairman; Hartray, De Priest, Carolan, Dennis.

Building—De Priest, chairman; Van Steenberg, Lanio, Dennis, Elias.

Judiciary—Van Steenberg, chairman; Chindblom, Schrojda, Boeber, Elias.

Education—Dennis, chairman; Carolan, Boeber, Blumenfeld, De Priest.

Stationery and Printing—Boeber, chairman; Umbach, Hartray, Elias, Schrojda.

City Relations—Chindblom, chairman; De Priest, Van Steenberg, Umbach, Blumenfeld.

State Relations—Carolan, chairman; Hartray, Dennis, Elias, Blumenfeld.

Industrial Schools—Hartray, chairman; Chindblom, De Priest, Boeber, Lanio.

Cook County Officials and Departments**Courthouse**

County Clerk—Joseph F. Haas.

2d floor, south end.

County Court Clerk—Joseph F. Haas.

Chief Clerk—Frank L. Padeloup.

Room 600.

County Comptroller—Joseph F. Haas.

Deputy—James L. Monaghan.

Chief Clerk—Edward J. McCarthy.

Room 511.

County Treasurer—John R. Thompson.

Assistant Treasurer—Edward J. Werner.

Chief Clerk—K. E. Valentine.

1st and 2d floors, north end.

County Recorder—Abel Davis.

Chief Clerk—John V. Clinnin.

1st floor, south end.

Sheriff—Christopher Strassheim.
Chief Deputy—Chas. W. Peters.
Assistant Sheriff—Henry Spears.
4th floor, center.
Circuit Court Clerk—Joseph E. Bidwill, Jr.
Chief Clerk—Louis Hutt.
4th floor, north end.
Superior Court Clerk—Chas. W. Vail.
Chief Clerk—Chas. E. Shearman.
4th floor, south end.
Probate Court Clerk—Guy Guernsey.
Chief Clerk—Harry G. Keats.
6th floor.
Coroner—Peter M. Hoffman.
Chief Clerk—David R. Jones.
Room 500.
Board of Review—Fred W. Upham, F. D. Meacham, Roy O. West.
Chief Clerk—Frank A. Vogler.
3d floor, south end.
Board of Assessors—Adam Wolf, W. H. Weber, A. W. Miller, Oscar Hebel, Walter E. Schmidt.
Chief Clerk—William Kingsley.
3d floor, north end.
County Superintendent of Schools—A. F. Nightingale.
Room 546.
County Surveyor—H. L. Emerson.
Room 426.
Superintendent Public Service—Wm. McLaren.
Chief Clerk—L. H. Miller.
Room 519.
County Attorney—Harry A. Lewis.
Assistant County Attorney—W. F. Struckmann.
Room 507.
Civil Service Commissioners—Christopher F. Hafner, chairman;
Chas. D. Gastfield, Chas. T. Mason.
Room 545.
Assembly room, 549.
Jury Commissioners—Jas. A. McLain, John J. Holland, Wm. A. Amberg.
Chief Clerk—Roswell H. Mason.
Room 824.
Judge O. N. Carter—Illinois Supreme Court.
10th floor.
Custodian Courthouse—L. A. Brundage.
Room 226.
Law Library—10th floor.
Jury Room—3d floor, room 335.
Vault Floor—All of 3½.

Cook County Courts**Judges of the Circuit Court****Circuit Court Rooms, 7th Floor, Courthouse**

Fred A. Smith.....	Term expires June, 1909		
Richard S. Tuthill.....	"	"	"
John Gibbons.....	"	"	"
Francis Adams.....	"	"	"
Frank Baker.....	"	"	"
Richard W. Clifford.....	"	"	"
Thomas G. Windes.....	"	"	"
Chas. M. Walker.....	"	"	"
Lockwood Honore.....	"	"	"
Edw. J. Brown.....	"	"	"
George Kersten.....	"	"	"
Julian W. Mack.....	"	"	"
Merritt W. Pinckney.....	"	"	"
George A. Carpenter.....	"	"	"

Judges of the Superior Court**Superior Court Rooms, 8th Floor, Courthouse**

Theodore Brentano.....	Term expires Nov., 1909		
Henry V. Freeman.....	"	"	1910
Arthur H. Chetlain.....	"	"	"
Jesse Holdom.....	"	"	"
Axel. Chytraus.....	"	"	"
George A. Dupuy.....	"	"	"
Albert C. Barnes.....	"	"	"
Willard M. McEwen.....	"	"	1911
Farlin Q. Ball.....	"	"	"
Marcus A. Kavanagh.....	"	"	"
William H. McSurely.....	"	"	"
Ben M. Smith.....	"	"	1913

Extra Judges, 10th floor.

County Court**Courtroom, 6th Floor, Courthouse**

Louis Rinaker.....Term expires Dec., 1910

Probate Court**Courtroom, 6th Floor, Courthouse**

Charles S. Cutting.....Term expires Dec., 1910

Criminal Court Building

Michigan street and Dearborn avenue

States Attorney—John J. Healy.

State's Attorney's Offices and Grand Jury Rooms.

Criminal Court Clerk—A. J. Harris.

Chief Clerk—Max L. Wolff.

Court Rooms and Offices.

Sheriff (Chief Bailiff) in charge of Criminal Court.

County Jail, Dearborn avenue and Illinois street.

Cook County Hospital

Harrison street, corner Wood and Lincoln streets

Warden—Chas. J. Happel.

Harrison, Ogden or Van Buren streets cars. Metropolitan Elevated,
Garfield Park Branch.

Detention Hospital

Corner Wood and Polk streets

Warden—Chas. J. Happel.

County Physician—H. I. Davis, M. D.

Metropolitan Elevated, Douglas Park Branch, Polk street.

County Institutions, Dunning

Irving Park boulevard and Sixty-fourth avenue

Superintendent—O. C. Willhite, M. D.

North Side street cars, transfer to Irving Park boulevard car.

County Agent—John W. Belmont.

Assistant County Agent—Victor Young.

166 and 168 South Clinton street.

140 and 142 South Peoria, near Adams.

Branch office, 6140 Wentworth avenue.

Home for Delinquent and Dependent Children

Juvenile Court Home

Superintendent—C. Adelle Ader.

202 Ewing street.

Jury Commission of Cook County

Commissioners—James A. McLane, William A. Amberg, John J. Holland.

Clerk—Roswell H. Mason.

Highly valuable to the public are the Jury Commissioners of Cook County, and very interesting is their work.

Under the old law the County Commissioners were required to select jurors from the list of legal voters, furnish a list of the names so selected to the County Clerk, who was required to write the name and residence of each person selected on a separate ticket and put the whole into a box to be kept for that purpose, and when jurors were required the clerks of the various courts drew from said box a sufficient number of tickets and the persons named on said tickets were summoned to serve as jurors.

As a matter of fact, it is well known that this law was not complied with, and in many instances, judges exercised their common law right to select jurors from the body of the people and directed their bailiffs to summon men as might be needed for any special case or term of court, leaving the selection of the men entirely to the bailiffs. No examination as to the qualifications of the jurors was made either by the County Commissioners, in preparing their list for the County Clerk, or by the bailiffs. It was a very easy matter for officeholders or others having political "pull" to have men summoned to serve as jurors, and in consequence there arose a class of professional jurors, many of whom served almost continuously in the different courts. In this way, packing the jury was a comparatively easy matter.

A large amount of time was consumed by the judges and attorneys in examining the qualifications of persons summoned as jurors, after they appeared in court, thereby adding largely to the expense of litigation and delaying its settlement.

In 1897 the Legislature passed an act to authorize judges of courts of record to appoint Jury Commissioners and prescribing their powers and duties, which was approved June 9th, 1897, and in force July 1st, 1897. Under this act the judges of the several courts of record appointed three Jury Commissioners. The Jury Commissioners were required, upon entering upon the duties of their office, and every four years thereafter, to prepare a list of all the electors between the ages of twenty-one and sixty years (age limit now is between the ages of twenty-one and sixty-five years), possessing the necessary legal qualifications for jury duty, to be known as the jury list. They were also empowered to summon electors to appear before them and to examine them touching their qualifications for jury service. They were required from time to time to select from said jury list a requisite number of names, each to be written on a separate ticket, with the age, place of residence and occupation of each, if known, the whole to be

put into a box to be kept for that purpose and to be known as the jury box, and in like manner to select the necessary number of names to be placed in another box to be kept for that purpose and known as the grand jury box. They were required to select as jurors, as near as may be, persons who are residents of different parts of the county, and of different occupations. They were required to have and maintain at all times in said jury box not less than fifteen thousand names and in said grand jury box not less than one thousand names.

One or more of the judges of each court of record were required to certify to the clerk of the court the number of jurors required at each term, and the said clerk was required to repair to the office of the Jury Commissioners, and in the presence of at least two of said Jury Commissioners and also in the presence of the Clerk of said Jury Commissioners, to proceed to draw at random from said jury box, after the same shall have been well shaken, the necessary number of names, and to certify the same to the Sheriff, to be by him summoned according to law.

The act provided that: "At the end of each term of court the said Jury Commissioners shall ascertain the names of all persons who have served and all who have been excused as jurors during said term, and the names of such as have served shall be then checked off from the said jury list and shall not again be placed in either jury box until all others on said list shall have served or have been found to be disqualified or exempt, and the names of all who have been excused and who possess the qualifications for jury service, shall be again placed in the jury box."

Three Jury Commissioners were appointed under this act and commenced their duties in July, 1897. Under the system adopted by them, a notice is sent to each person selected as a possible juror, requiring him to report in person or by letter within five days, and answer certain questions touching his qualifications for jury service. When persons answer in person, they are examined by the Jury Commissioners or clerks designated for that purpose. If the examination is made by a clerk, he makes a written report of the same to the Jury Commissioners, and when the answer is by letter, these letters are examined by the Jury Commissioners.

No names are placed in either jury box except those of persons whose qualifications for jury service have been ascertained in this way.

The results of this system of selecting and drawing jurors have been the entire elimination of professional jurors, the saving of much time to courts and lawyers in examining jurors after they appear in court, lessening the number of appeals from lower courts and a consequent great saving in expense to the county and individual litigants.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES

State Committees

Republican

Roy O. West, Chairman
Edward St. Clair, Secretary

DIST.

1. Chauncey Dewey
2. Roy O. West
3. Charles W. Vail
4. T. J. Healy
5. J. E. Bidwill, Sr.
6. Fred M. Blount
7. Joseph A. Painter
8. W. G. Hermann
9. Fred A. Busse
10. James Pease
11. William Grote
12. Walter Reeves
13. James R. Cowley
14. C. F. Buck
15. C. E. Snively
16. G. De F. Kinney
17. Frank L. Smith
18. Len Small
19. C. G. Eckhart
20. Homer J. Tice
21. John A. Wheeler
22. Harry A. Marsh
23. L. L. Emerson
24. C. S. Erwin
25. W. R. MacKenzie

Democratic

Chas. Boeschstein, Chairman
George A. Cooke, Secretary

DIST.

1. John B. Ryan
2. James J. Kelly
3. J. J. O'Rourke
4. Edw. J. Rainey
5. T. F. Scully
6. Mark L. Sullivan
7. Eugene W. Sullivan
8. Michael C. Conlon
9. John McGillen
10. August Krumholtz
11. John A. Logan
12. James G. Doyle
13. William Hogan
14. George A. Cooke
15. H. N. Wheeler
16. Edward D. McCabe
17. Louis FitzHenry
18. Harry Moss
19. Isaac B. Craig
20. Wm. N. Hairgrove
21. Ernest Hoover
22. Chas. Boeschstein
23. J. J. Baker
24. Arthur W. Charles
25. W. S. Cantrell

Cook County Republican Executive Committee

Headquarters—76 Fifth Avenue

Chairman—Charles W. Andrews.
Vice-President—Daniel A. Campbell.
Secretary—William H. Weber.
Treasurer—Fred A. Busse.

Cook County Republican Executive Committee—Continued

Ward	Committeemen	Address
1.	Francis P. Brady.....	1311 Michigan avenue
2.	Chauncey Dewey.....	Hotel Metropole
3.	Milton J. Foreman.....	Title and Trust building
4.	Charles L. Stroot.....	234 24th place
5.	T. J. Finucane.....	2912 Loomis street
6.	John R. Thompson.....	38 State street
7.	Roy O. West.....	1338, 119 Monroe street
8.	John J. Hanberg.....	9028 Escanaba avenue
9.	William J. Cooke.....	769 S. Halsted street
10.	W. B. Burke.....	21 Solon street
11.	Joseph E. Bidwill.....	508 Ashland boulevard
12.	A. W. Miller.....	34 Carlisle place
13.	D. W. Clark.....	956 Warren avenue
14.	D. A. Campbell.....	1209 Washington boulevard
15.	George A. Mugler.....	710 N. California avenue
16.	John F. Devine.....	630 N. Robey street
17.	J. H. Himes.....	521 Milwaukee avenue
18.	Leland Berz.....	299 Jackson boulevard
19.	Chris Mamer.....	158 Throop street
20.	F. M. Blount.....	194 S. Robey street
21.	F. A. Busse.....	391 Sedgwick street
22.	B. F. Clettenberg.....	126 Larrabee street
23.	C. W. Andrews.....	116 Lincoln avenue
24.	E. J. Brundage.....	464 Dayton street
25.	James Pease.....	3212 Dover street
26.	R. M. Simon.....	2561 N. Ashland avenue
27.	W. M. McEwen.....	2399 N. 42nd street
28.	Joseph F. Haas.....	503 W. Fullerton avenue
29.	Matt Mueller.....	5017 S. Wood street
30.	Thomes J. Healy.....	4621 Emerald avenue
31.	C. S. Deneen.....	532 W. 61st place
32.	C. W. Vail.....	7159 Normal avenue
33.	H. L. Lucas.....	3 112th street
34.	William Lorimer.....	Douglas Pk. boul. and Lawndale av.
35.	Fred Lundin.....	2443 W. Kinzie street

Country Districts

1. George Mann.....Harvey
2. W. H. Weber.....Blue Island
3. Carlton Prouty.....Winnetka
4. A. S. Ray.....Oak Park
5. William Busse.....Mount Prospect
6. George W. Paullin.....Evanston

Board of Directors

Charles W. Andrews, president; D. A. Campbell, vice-president; William H. Weber, Fred A. Busse, John J. Hanberg, James Pease, Charles S. Deneen, Charles W. Vail, Chauncey Dewey, Roy O. West, Fred M. Blount, Robert M. Simon, Joseph E. Bidwill, Sr., Joseph F. Haas.

Cook County Managing Democratic Committee

Headquarters—91 South Clark Street

Chairman—William L. O'Connell Secretary—John P. Tansey
Treasurer—Fred W. Blocki

Ward Committeemen

1. John J. Coughlin
Michael Kenna
2. Frank W. Solon
Nicholas Fitzgerald
3. Patrick White
Daniel Harris
4. James M. Daily, Contest
5. Patrick Carroll, Contest
6. William L. O'Connell
John Gibbons
7. E. F. Brennan
William Rothman
8. Alex Wisniewski
John H. Mack
9. Dennis J. Egan
Benjamin Kramer
10. Edward J. Novak
Thomas J. Condon
11. Anton J. Sabath
John F. Joyce
12. Frank Biewersdorf
A. J. Cermak
13. M. H. Rogers
Wm. Skidmore
14. Thomas Little
Patrick Nash
15. Joseph Strauss
John P. Tansey
16. Frank Koraleski
Stanley Kunz
17. Richard McGrath,
Stanley Kielczynski
18. John J. Brennan
M. C. Conlon

Ward Committeemen

19. John Powers
Thomas Gallagher
20. John J. Hayes
George L. McConnell
21. Edward Diederich
John F. O'Malley
22. Herman J. Bauler
P. J. Sullivan
23. F. X. Brandecker
D. W. Sullivan
24. John McGarry
Henry Weber
25. Harry Gibbons
William Quinlan
26. Thomas J. Dawson
Robert Wilson
27. Edward Keeley
Fred Breidt
28. Frank C. Burke
J. J. Tagney
29. Joseph Swift
Thomas Conroy
30. Contest
31. James A. Long
Terrence Moran
32. J. H. Madigan
George E. Brennan
33. Peter A. Foote
J. J. Leonard
34. Frank S. Ryan
Thomas Powers
35. Michael Collins
John S. Clark

Country Towns

Walter A. Lantz, W. H. Stolte, Ross C. Hall, Louis Richter, August Koehling, James Turnock, Charles W. Heckler.

At Large

Francis S. Peabody, Thomas J. Webb, John W. Eckhart, John J. McLaughlin, Roger C. Sullivan, William Loeffler, Harry Rubens, John McCarthy, Benjamin Rosenthal, Theodore Oehne.

Independence League of Illinois

Headquarters—208 Security Building, Madison and Fifth Avenue

Directors—A. M. Lawrence, president; P. J. Maloney, secretary; James J. Gray, Charles H. Mitchell, M. C. Buckley, John C. Harding, L. P. Straube.

County Committee—James J. Gray, chairman; Theodore Nelson, secretary.

Prohibition Party Central Committee

Headquarters—Room 38, 92 La Salle Street

Chairman—A. E. Hoyt.

Vice-Chairman—M. C. Harper.

Secretary—W. A. Brubaker.

Treasurer—A. M. Collins.

Executive Committee—A. E. Hoyt, M. C. Harper, E. H. Parkinson, W. F. Mulvihill, H. H. Gill, E. E. Blake, John Whitson.

Members at Large—North Side: H. H. Gill, A. E. Hoyt, John W. Havenhampf, Leo F. Jeanmene, B. F. Solin. South Side: John H. Hill, John W. Akers, Frank V. Irish, C. E. Cornell, Julius G. Olson. West Side: Thomas H. Gault, Walter J. Miller, C. F. Wheeler, W. B. Rose, E. L. Kletzing. Country towns: E. H. Whyler, Harvey; E. S. Nethercutt, Evanston; John Whitson, La Grange.

Ward Committeemen Address

1. Oscar Odelius.....1836 Michigan avenue
2. Vacant
3. John H. Leslie.....3344 Rhodes avenue
4. George W. Westcott.....3001 Butler street
5. H. J. Brown.....3555 S. Hamilton avenue
6. Charles C. Knight.....463 E. 44th street
7. William F. Mulvihill.....7024 Calumet avenue
8. William Myrtle.....9206 Commercial avenue
9. T. C. Warrington.....134 Newberry avenue
11. Vacant
12. John D. Brown.....942 S. Sawyer avenue

POLITICAL COMMITTEES

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Ward	Committeemen	Address
13.	A. W. Fairbanks	1467 Fillmore street
14.	A. D. Tyler	143 Park avenue
15.	Vacant	
17.	John A. Soderstrom	96 W. Huron street
18.	Vacant	
20.	E. E. Blake	89 DeKalb street
21.	L. F. Jeanmene	418 E. Chicago avenue
22.	Aug. Anderson	242 Sedgwick street
23.	George L. Chindahl	637 Cleveland avenue
24.	J. E. Larsen	28 Clifton avenue
25.	E. T. Hay	3300 Dover street
26.	James W. Lauchlan	2421 N. Paulina street
27.	E. H. Parkinson	2823 N. 44th court
28.	William B. Rose	43 Nebraska avenue
29.	Charles F. Friend	1701 Garfield boulevard
30.	Thomas G. Moore	4418 Emerald avenue
31.	J. F. O'Neal	318 W. 61st street
32.	E. L. Griffith	7141 Princeton avenue
33.	George W. Harden	11914 Lowe avenue
34.	C. G. James	2060 W. 24th street
35.	John Harper	415 S. 53rd avenue
Proviso—Vacant		
Evanston—Malcolm C. Harper Evanston		
Thornton—E. H. Whyler		
Lyons—John Whitson		

FEDERAL OFFICES IN CHICAGO

The postoffice and all other United States department offices, except where otherwise noted, are in the Federal Building, which stands on the square bounded by Clark, Adams and Dearborn streets and Jackson boulevard.

Appraiser's Office—Harrison and Sherman streets; appraiser, Thomas O'Shaughnessy.

Bureau of Labor—Room 851; special agent, Jas. H. Groves.

Bureau of the Census—Room 851; chief special agent, R. J. Raney.

Custom House—South wing, fourth floor; collector, John C. Ames; special deputy collector, John Hitt; private secretary, Edward St. Clair; deputy collector at barge office, No. 2 River street, James M. Nash.

Hydrographic Office—Room 528; nautical expert in charge, Lieut. W. J. Wilson.

Immigration Bureau—Rooms 855 to 857; chief inspector, Dr. D. B. Davies.

Inspectors of Steam Vessels—Room 529; inspector of hulls, Ira B. Mansfield; inspector of boilers, Roy L. Peck.

Internal Revenue Department—East wing, fourth floor; collector, Henry L. Hertz; chief deputy, Frank E. Hemstreet; cashier, Frederick W. Rech.

Life-Saving Service—Room 500; assistant inspector, Lieut. J. G. Balingier.

Lighthouse Department—Room 703; inspector, Commander J. M. Orchard, U. S. N.

Marine Hospital—Clarendon and Graceland avenues; surgeon in command, George B. Young.

Naval Office—Room 451; naval officer, Thomas N. Jamieson; deputy, Edgar C. Hawley; deputy naval officer, Thomas Carr.

Pension Agency—Room 403; pension agent, Charles Bent.

United States District Attorney—Rooms 825 to 833; Edwin W. Sims; chief clerk, William A. Small.

United States Engineer—Room 508; Lieut.-Col. William H. Bixby.

United States Marshal—Rooms 804 and 806; marshal, Luman T. Hoy; chief deputy, John P. Wolf.

United States Sub-Treasury—First floor, northwest section; assistant treasurer, William Boldenweck.

Weather Bureau—Fourteenth floor; professor in charge, Henry J. Cox.

United States Circuit Court of Appeals

(For the Seventh Circuit, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin)

750 to 758 South Wing, 7th floor, Federal Building

Judges—Peter S. Grosscup, Francis E. Baker, and William H. Seaman; Clerk, Edward M. Holloway.

Judges Competent to Sit in the Court—Associate Justice, William R. Day; Circuit Judges, Peter S. Grosscup, Francis E. Baker, William H. Seaman, and Christian C. Kohlsaat. Sessions in October, January, and April. Term in October.

United States Circuit Courts

Northern District of Illinois, comprising Eastern and Western divisions, William R. Day, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and assigned to the Seventh Circuit, which embraces Wisconsin, Illinois, and Indiana. Circuit Judges, Peter S. Grosscup, Chicago; Francis E. Baker, Indianapolis; William H. Seaman, Milwaukee; Christian C. Kohlsaat, Chicago. Clerk, Henry S. Stoddard, 600 Federal Building. Masters in Chancery, Henry W. Bishop, E. B. Sherman, Hervey W. Booth, James S. Hopkins.

Regular Terms of Circuit Court—At Chicago in the Eastern Division: third Monday in December and first Monday in July. Adjourned terms first Monday in March, May and October. At Freeport in the Western Division: third Monday in April and October. Rule days in Chancery, first Monday in every month.

United States District Courts

Northern District of Illinois, Solomon H. Bethea and Kenesaw M. Landis, District Judges, north and west wings, 6th floor, Federal Building, Chicago. Clerk, Thomas C. MacMillan. Jury Commissioners, T. C. MacMillan and Frank H. Jones, Chicago; and Charles H. Greene, Freeport.

Regular Terms of District Court—First Monday in July, and third Monday in December at Chicago; third Mondays in April and October at Freeport. Adjourned Terms (created by rule of court)—Chicago, first Mondays in March, April and October.

The Chicago Post Office

Departments and Hours

- (a) Daniel A. Campbell, Postmaster.....Room 358, South Wing
 - (a) Miss B. E. Duppler, Sec'y to Postmaster...Room 358, South Wing
 - (a) John M. Hubbard, Assistant Postmaster....Room 357, South Wing
 - (a) John Matter, Auditor.....Room 362, South Wing
 - (a) Frank H. Galbraith, Supt. of Mails.....Room 351, South Wing
 - (a) LeRoy T. Steward, Supt. of Delivery.....Room 378, West Wing
 - (a) Perry H. Smith, Jr., Supt. Registry Div. Room 102, Adams St. Lobby
 - (a) Jos. B. Schlossman, Supt. Money Order Div. Room 403, North Wing
 - (b) George E. McGrew, Night Supt.....Clark St. Lobby
 - (a) John T. McGrath, Supt. of Inquiry Div....Room 363, South Wing
 - (a) Paul Hull, Supt. of Second Class Matter..Room 102, Adams St. Lobby
 - (a) Jas. N. Brady, Supt. Bureau of Ptg. & Sup...Basement, Dearborn St.
 - (c) Theron W. Bean, Cashier.....Room 125, Dearborn St. Lobby
- (a) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. (b) 5 p.m. to 1 a.m. (c) 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Branch Offices: Carrier Stations

Hours: 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sunday, 11:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

Station	Location
Armour.....	3017 Indiana avenue
Auburn Park.....	700 West Seventy-ninth street
Austin.....	5649 and 5651 West Lake street
C.....	428 and 430 West Madison street
Carpenter Street.....	291 and 293 North Carpenter street
Central.....	Adams and Clark streets
Chicago Lawn.....	3608 West Sixty-third street
Cragin.....	1596 Armitage avenue
D.....	833 and 835 West Madison street
Dauphin Park.....	9033 Cottage Grove avenue
Douglas Park.....	578 and 580 South Western avenue
Dunning.....	2684 West Irving Park boulevard
Eastside.....	9909 Ewing avenue
Edgewater.....	2522 and 2524 Evanston avenue
Elsdon.....	3533 West Fifty-first street
Englewood.....	549 and 551 West Sixty-third street
Fifty-first Street.....	5052 and 5054 Halsted street
Garfield Park.....	1926 West Madison street
Grand Crossing.....	7462 South Chicago avenue
Hegewisch.....	13303 Erie avenue
Hyde Park.....	205 and 209 East Fifty-fifth street
Irving Park.....	1159 West Irving Park boulevard
Jackson Park.....	528 and 530 East Sixty-third street
Jefferson.....	4303 Milwaukee avenue
Kinzie.....	56 Kinzie street

Station	Location
Lake View.....	1662 and 1664 North Clark street
Lincoln Park.....	649 and 651 North Clark street
Logan Square.....	1911 and 1913 Milwaukee avenue
M.....	Fortieth street and Cottage Grove avenue
McKinley Park.....	3475 and 3477 Archer avenue
Millard Avenue.....	1569 and 1571 Ogden avenue
Mont Clare.....	1317 North Seventieth avenue
North Halsted.....	1149 and 1153 North Halsted street
Norwood Park.....	3470 Avondale avenue
Pilsen.....	671 and 673 Loomis street
Pullman.....	4 Arcade Building
Ravenswood.....	1307 West Ravenswood Park
Riverdale.....	13565 Indiana avenue
Rogers Park.....	4796 North Clark street
South Chicago.....	9210 Commercial avenue
Stock Yards.....	4193 Halsted street
Twenty-second Street....	90 East Twenty-second street
U.....	Jackson boulevard and Canal street
Washington Heights.....	1360 West One Hundred and Third street
West Pullman.....	12005 Halsted street
Wicker Park.....	1263 and 1265 Milwaukee avenue
Winnemac.....	2536 Lincoln avenue

Four important stations without carriers or collectors. namely:

Bush Tempie, n. w. corner Clark street and Chicago avenue

Masonic Temple, 51 State street

South Water, 19 and 21 La Salle street

Stock Exchange, s. w. corner Washington and La Salle streets

Besides there are 270 stations, called numbered stations, with a clerk in charge of each one; these are dispersed over the entire city, and are found at drug and other small stores.

Carriers and Collectors for the three divisions of the city

	Carriers	Collectors	Total
North Side.....	242	53	295
South Side.....	687	171	858
West Side.....	529	97	626
	<u>1,458</u>	<u>321</u>	<u>1,779</u>

Postmasters at Chicago

Name	Appointed by	Date
1. Jonathan N. Bailey.....	President Jackson.....	March 31, 1831
2. John S. C. Hogan.....	" J. Q. Adams..	Nov. 2, 1832
3. Sidney Abell.....	" Van Buren.....	March 3, 1837
4. William Stuart....	" Tyler.....	July 10, 1841

Name	Appointed by	Date
5. Hart L. Stewart.....	President Polk	April 25, 1845
6. Richard L. Wilson.....	" Fillmore.....	April 23, 1849
7. George W. Dole.....	" Fillmore.....	Sept. 25, 1850
8. Isaac Cook.....	" Pierce.....	March 22, 1853
9. William Price.....	" Buchanan	March 18, 1857
10. Isaac Cook.....	" Buchanan	March 9, 1858
11. John L. Scripps.....	" Lincoln.....	March 28, 1861
12. Samuel Hoard.....	" Lincoln.....	March 9, 1865
13. Thomas O. Osborn(a)...	" Johnson.....	July 23, 1866
14. Robert A. Gillmore(b)...	" Johnson.....	Sept. —, 1866
15. Francis T. Sherman.....	" Johnson.....	Aug. 27, 1867
16. Francis A. Eastman.....	" Grant.....	April 5, 1869
17. John McArthur.....	" Grant.....	Feb. 18, 1873
18. Francis W. Palmer.....	" Hayes	Feb. —, 1877
19. Solomon C. Judd.....	" Cleveland	May —, 1885
20. Walter C. Newberry....	" Cleveland	Nov. 19, 1888
21. James A. Sexton.....	" Harrison	April 16, 1889
22. Washington Hesing....	" Cleveland.....	Nov. 25, 1893
23. Charles U. Gordon.....	" McKinley.....	March 19, 1897
24. Frederick E. Coyne.....	" McKinley	April 1, 1901
25. Fred A. Busse (c)	" Roosevelt	Jan. 8, 1906
26. Daniel A. Campbell.....	" Roosevelt	April 15, 1907

(a) Did not qualify.

(b) Drowned in the lake.

(c) Resigned on being elected Mayor of Chicago.

Chicago Representatives in Congress

First District—Martin B. Madden, Rep.

Second District—James R. Mann, Rep.

Third District—William W. Wilson, Rep.

Fourth District—James R. McDermott, Dem.

Fifth District—A. J. Sabath, Dem.

Sixth District—William Lorimer, Rep.

Seventh District—Philip Knopf, Rep.

Eighth District—Charles McGavin, Rep.

Ninth District—Henry S. Boutell, Rep.

Tenth District—George F. Foss, Rep.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

State Officers

Governor:

Charles S. Deneen, Chicago, Cook County.

Lieutenant Governor:

Lawrence Y. Sherman, Macomb, McDonough County.

Secretary of State:

James A. Rose, Golconda, Pope County.

Auditor of Public Accounts:

James S. McCullough, Urbana, Champaign County.

Treasurer:

John F. Smulski, Chicago, Cook County.

Superintendent of Public Instruction:

Francis G. Blair, Charleston, Coles County.

Attorney General:

William H. Stead, Ottawa, La Salle County.

Clerk of Supreme Court:

Christopher Mamer, Chicago, Cook County.

Forty-fifth General Assembly

Senators from Cook County

Dist.

1. Charles L. Billings, Rep.
2. Homer K. Galpin, Rep.
3. Samuel A. Ettelson, Rep.
4. P. J. McShane, Rep.
5. W. Clyde Jones, Rep.
6. William M. Brown, Rep.
7. John Humphrey, Rep.
9. Edward J. Rainey, Dem.
11. Carl Lundberg, Rep.
13. Albert C. Clark, Rep.

Dist.

15. Cyril R. Jandus, Dem.
17. Edward J. Glackin, Dem.
19. Charles E. Cruikshank, Rep.
- 21.*Daniel A. Campbell, Rep.
23. Niels Juul, Rep.
25. Herman H. Breidt, Rep.
27. John Broderick, Dem.
29. Harry G. Hall, Rep.
31. Frank P. Schmitt, Rep.

*Resigned April 15, 1907.

Representatives from Cook County

Dist.

1. Francis P. Brady, Rep.
Alexander Lane, Rep.
Thomas J. McNally, Jr., Dem.
2. F. E. Donoghue, Dem.
Frank J. McNichols, Rep.
Paul I. Zaabel, Rep.
- 3.*Daniel Buettner, Rep.
**William Ostrom, Rep.
Oliver Sollitt, Rep.
John P. Walsh, Dem.
4. Geo. C. Hilton, Dem.
E. O. Kowalski, Rep.
John C. Russell, Dem.
5. William Tudor ApMadoc, Rep.
Martin D. Hull, Rep.
John P. McGoorty, Dem.
6. John W. Hill, Rep.
Wm. C. Levere, Rep.
Robert E. Wilson, Dem.
7. Walter A. Lantz, Dem.
Louis J. Pierson, Rep.
Frederick B. Roos, Rep.
9. Anton J. Cermak, Dem.
Eugene J. Danaher, Dem.
11. Chester W. Church, Rep.
Henry D. Fulton, Rep.
Robert W. McKinlay, Dem.
13. Edward G. Fitch, Rep.
John J. Poulton, Dem.

Dist.

13. Cornelius J. Ton, Rep.
15. Thomas Curran, Rep.
Dennis J. Egan, Dem.
John O. Hruby, Jr., Dem.
17. Emanuel M. Abrahams, Dem.
William Navigato, Dem.
Edward J. Smejkal, Rep.
19. Jas. M. Kittelman, Rep.
John J. McLaughlin, Dem.
Charles A. Schumacher, Rep.
21. F. E. Erickson, Rep.
Thomas J. O'Brien, Dem.
William H. Troyer, Rep.
23. Henry W. Austin, Rep.
Christopher Beck, Rep.
P. F. Murray, Dem.
25. Charles L. Fieldstack, Rep.
Albert F. Keeney, Rep.
Frank H. Landmesser, Dem.
27. Jos. S. Geshkewich, Dem.
Albert Glade, Rep.
Daniel V. McDonough, Dem.
29. Edward Hope, Rep.
Charles A. Nelson, Rep.
P. J. Sullivan, Dem.
31. Charles E. Erby, Rep.
Matthew Mills, Rep.
John C. Werdell, Dem.

*Died January 16, 1907.

**Elected April 2, 1907, vice D. Buettner, deceased.

State Inspectors of Factories

Office: Security Building, Chicago

Edgar T. Davies, Chief Inspector, Chicago

Deputy Inspectors

M. S. Rieger.....	Chicago	George Johnson.....	Bloomington
Jacob Goldman.....	Chicago	J. M. Woolington.....	Bloomington
Jordan Chavis.....	Chicago	Adam Menche.....	Kewanee
J. M. Patterson.....	Chicago	Jacob Swank.....	Forreston
John Fitzsimmons.....	Chicago	Eugene Whiting.....	Canton
Mrs. Jane M. Canedy....	Chicago	R. M. Hamilton.....	Moline
Marie L. Morrow.....	Chicago	William Ehm.....	Galesburg
Miss Helen M. Todd.....	Chicago	A. L. Van Ness.....	Princeton
Mrs. Evelyn M. Atchley...	Chicago	John Elder.....	Carthage
Barney Cohen.....	Chicago	Carl Ducray.....	East St. Louis
J. E. Schlake.....	Chicago		

Facts About Illinois

The date of the organization of Illinois as a territory was 1809. The date of the state's admission into the Union was 1818. The constitution adopted in 1818 was superseded by that of 1848, and this latter gave place to the constitution adopted in 1870. This, with several amendments, is now in force.

The prescribed method of amending the constitution is the proposal of amendments in either house of the legislature, and upon their approval by a two-thirds majority of all the members of each house they are submitted to a vote of the people at the next general election; and in the event of their being ratified by a majority of the electors they become part of the constitution. Provision is also made for constitutional amendments by means of a convention called for the purpose.

The legislature consists of a Senate of (at present) 51 members, half of whom retire every two years, and a House of Representatives consisting of 153 members, elected for two years. Each house may introduce and pass bills. Members are paid each \$1,000 for ordinary biennial sessions, and for extraordinary sessions \$5.00 a day. Senators and Representatives must be citizens, not holding any state or federal office to which payment is attached. Senators must be 25 years of age and Representatives 21 years of age, and both must have resided in the state five and in the district two years before election. All male citizens 21 years of age, resident in the state one year, in the county 90 days, and in the district 30 days before the election, are qualified voters. The state is divided into senatorial districts, in each of which one Senator and three Representatives are chosen. Each elector has three votes in the election of Representatives, of which he may cast one for each of three candidates, or one and a half for each two, or all three for one candidate.

The state is represented in Congress by two Senators and twenty-five Representatives.

The Governor of the state is elected for four years. He must be 30 years of age and must have been a citizen for five years. He appoints many state officials and has powers and duties which usually belong to State Governors, including a limited veto and a limited pardoning power.

Governor—Charles S. Deneen, 1905-1908; salary, \$6,000.

Secretary of State—James A. Rose.

Other members of the executive, elected for four years, are the Lieutenant-Governor, the Auditor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Attorney General. The Treasurer is elected for two years.

There are 102 counties in the state. For administrative purposes the counties have, in general, township organization, but Cook County is

governed by a board of fifteen commissioners, elected for two years, ten by Chicago and five by other towns.

Illinois has an area of 56,650 square miles, of which 650 square miles is water. In 1900 the population numbered 4,821,550, of whom 85,078 were colored.

In Illinois education is compulsory for children between 7 and 14 years of age. A State Superintendent of Public Instruction has general supervision of public instruction. For the local administration of school finance trustees are elected in the school townships. For school management the townships are divided into school districts each with an elective board. There are county superintendents, who examine accounts, inspect schools, and grant certificates to teachers. In 1906 the public elementary schools had 26,097 teachers and 936,175 enrolled pupils. The high schools had 2,031 teachers and 50,861 pupils. Six public normal schools had 129 teachers and 2,632 students. Superior instruction is given in many universities and colleges within the state.

There are within the state 1,715 periodicals, of which 192 are published daily, 59 twice or three times a week, 1,091 weekly, 287 monthly, 50 quarterly, and 36 at other intervals. Of the total, 1,574 are in English, 56 in German, 33 in Scandinavian, 17 in Bohemian, 13 in Polish, five each in Hebrew and German-English (combined), four in Italian, and one or two each in French, Lithuanian, Greek and Dutch.

Within the state there are 257 benevolent institutions, hospitals, orphanages, homes and schools for the deaf and blind. Of these institutions, 20 are public, 117 private and 120 ecclesiastical. Overseers of the poor in counties not under township organization and in towns with over 4,000 inhabitants are designated by the county board; in counties with township organization the overseers of the towns are overseers of the poor. Where there is no poorhouse the overseers may contract for the support of the poor. Provision is made for the establishment and maintenance of poorhouses. Paupers must (in whole or in part) be supported by relatives according to their ability. For bringing a pauper into a county where he has no legal residence a fine of \$100 may be imposed.

STATISTICAL MISCELLANY

Legal Fares for Cabs and Carriages

One Horse Vehicles

1. For one or two passengers, not exceeding one mile.....\$0.50
2. For each additional passenger, 25 cents for the first mile or part thereof only..... .25
3. For one or more passengers for the second mile and subsequent miles or part thereof, 25 cents for all for each such mile or part thereof..... .25
4. For children between 5 and 14 years of age, when accompanied by an adult, not more than half of the above rates shall be charged for like distances. For children under 5 years of age, when accompanied by an adult, no charge shall be made.
5. For the use of any vehicle mentioned in this section conveying one or more passengers, when hired by the hour with the privilege of going from place to place and stopping as often as may be required, as follows:
 - For the first hour..... 1.00
 - For each additional hour or part thereof at the rate of \$1 an hour.
6. In the case of any vehicle described in this section being engaged by the hour and discharged at a distance from the place where it was engaged, the driver shall have the right to charge for the time necessary to return to such place.

Two Horse Vehicles

1. For one or two passengers not exceeding one mile.....\$1.00
2. For each additional passenger, 50 cents each for the first mile or part thereof only..... .50
3. For one or more passengers for the second mile and subsequent miles or part thereof, 50 cents for all for each mile or part thereof..... .50
4. Children between 5 and 14 years of age, when accompanied by an adult, not more than half of the above rates shall be charged for like distances. For children under 5 years of age, when accompanied by an adult, no charge shall be made.

5. For the use of any vehicle mentioned in this section conveying one or more passengers, when hired by the hour with the privilege of going from place to place and stopping as often as may be required, as follows:

For the first hour.....\$2.00

For each additional hour or part thereof, at the rate of \$1.50 an hour.

6. In the case of any vehicle described in this section being engaged by the hour and discharged at a distance from the place where it was engaged, the driver shall have the right to charge for the time necessary to go back to such place.

Notification to Driver—Passengers must notify the driver when starting if they desire to use the vehicle by the hour; otherwise the driver may assume that he is hired by the mile.

Detention—For any detention exceeding 15 minutes when working by the mile the driver may demand at the rate of \$1 per hour.

Baggage—Every passenger upon any vehicle licensed under the provisions of this article shall be allowed to have conveyed with him upon such vehicle without charge therefor his ordinary light traveling baggage in an amount not to exceed in weight seventy-five pounds. This includes one and two horse vehicles.

Lost Baggage—Whenever any package, article or baggage, or goods of any kind shall be left in or upon any vehicle licensed under the provisions of this article, the driver of such vehicle shall upon discovering such article or goods forthwith deliver the same to the board of inspectors of passenger vehicles.

Free Public Baths

Name of Bath	Date of Opening	Location
Carter H. Harrison.....	Jan. 10, 1894	192 Mather st.
Martin B. Madden.....	April 17, 1897	3825 Wentworth ave.
William Mavor	May, 1900	4647 Gross ave.
14th St. Pumping Station..	June 16, 1900	14th st. and Indiana ave.
22nd St. Pumping Station..	June, 1900	22nd st. and Ashland ave.
Robert A. Waller	Feb. 12, 1901	80 S. Peoria st.
Kosciusko.....	April 1, 1904	703 Holt ave.
D. C. Cregier.....	October, 1905	193 Gault Court
John Wentworth.....	Dec., 1905	2839 S. Halsted st.
Theodore T. Gurney.....	May 31, 1906	247 W. Chicago ave.
Joseph Medill	Sept. 15, 1906	759 Grand ave.
William B. Ogden.....	July, 1906	3346 Emerald ave.
Thomas Gahan.....	Nov. 7, 1907	4226 Wallace st.
Fernand Henrotin.....	Aug. 1, 1908	1224 N. Marshfield ave.
William Loeffler.....	In course of erection	12th pl. and Union st.

License Rates in Chicago

(Per year unless otherwise specified.)

Amusements	Rate		Rate
Entertainments, week	\$ 20 00	Elevated R. R. cars, ea.	\$ 50 00
Baseball parks \$100 to	300 00	Ice wagons.....	10 00
Circus, per day.....	300 00	Junk dealers.....	50 00
Circus in bldg., day..	100 00	Wagons.....	10 00
Exhibitions, per day..	75 00	Liquors, malt, wholesale	50 00
Museums.....	100 00	Liquors, spirituous....	100 00
Theaters, 1st class...	500 00	Liquors, vinous.....	50 00
Theaters, 2nd class..	300 00	Lumber yards.....	100 00
Theaters, 3rd class..	200 00	Marriages, county.....	1 50
Auctioneers.....	300 00	Merry-go-rounds, day..	2 00
Automobiles (state)...	2 00	Milk dealers.....	10 00
Automobiles (public)...	5 00	Milk peddlers.....	10 00
Bakers.....	5 00	Nurseries.....	10 00
Bathing beaches.....	15 00	Omnibuses.....	5 00
Billiard and pool tables		Pawnbrokers.....	300 00
each.....	5 00	Peddlers, basket.....	10 00
Bowling alleys, each...	5 00	Pack.....	15 00
Brewers and distillers..	500 00	Wagon (each wagon)	50 00
Brokers.....	25 00	Oil.....	10 00
Billposters..... \$25 to	100 00	Wood.....	10 00
Boats..... 2 to	27 00	Poulterers.....	15 00
Butchers.....	15 00	Rendering establishm'ts	100 00
Cabs, public.....	2 50	Rendering tanks, each.	20 00
Cars, street, each.....	50 00	Restaurants.....	15 00
Cartridges and shells..	10 00	Roofers' wagons.....	300 00
Cigarette dealers.....	100 00	Runners.....	12 00
Delicatessen stores....	5 00	Saloons.....	1,000 00
Detective agencies (new)	100 00	Scales, public.....	10 00
Dogs.....	2 00	Scavengers, offal.....	100 00
Drivers of vehicles....	1 00	Scavengers, night.....	50 00
Drug stores.....	2 00	Second-hand dealers...	50 00
Fishmongers.....	15 00	Shooting galleries.....	25 00
Garage.....	10 00	Soap factories.....	150 00
Garage vehicles, for hire	15 00	Stables, boarding.....	10 00
Gunpowder.....	25 00	Stables, sale.....	25 00
Hacks, public.....	5 00	Street cars, each....	50 00
Hacks, livery.. \$2 50 to	5 00	Tanneries.....	50 00
Hospitals.....	100 00	Undertakers.....	10 00
Hotels.....	15 00	Workshops.....	1 00

Chicago Building Statistics

Number of buildings erected since 1890, with estimated cost:

Year.	Buildings.	Cost.	Year.	Buildings.	Cost.
1890.....	11,608	\$47,322,100	1899.....	3,794	\$20,856,750
1891.....	11,805	54,201,800	1900.....	3,554	19,100,050
1892.....	13,194	64,740,800	1901.....	6,053	34,962,075
1893.....	8,559	28,708,750	1902.....	6,074	48,070,390
1894.....	9,755	33,863,465	1903.....	6,221	37,447,175
1895.....	8,633	35,010,043	1904.....	7,151	44,724,790
1896.....	6,444	22,730,615	1905.....	8,442	63,770,950
1897.....	5,294	21,777,230	1906.....	10,629	64,822,030
1898.....	4,067	21,294,325	1907.....	9,353	64,822,030

Chicago Hospitals and Asylums

The City of Chicago has but one hospital that is directly authorized and maintained by the corporation. That is the Emergency Hospital, to which emergency cases, occurring in or discovered by the Police, Fire or Health Departments, or otherwise coming to official notice, are sent and treated till such time as they may be discharged or transferred to some one of the private or incorporated hospitals of the city. All of these other hospitals, by the system of licensing, inspection, etc., provided for by ordinance, are in a sense institutions of the corporation, as without corporate authorization, licensing and inspection they could not be established and continued.

Name and Location of Chicago Hospitals

Alexian Brothers, Racine and Belden avenues.
Augustana, 480 Cleveland avenue.
Bennett, North Ada and Fulton streets.
Beulah, 963 North Clark street.
Bohemian, 646 South California avenue.
Chicago Baptist, Rhodes avenue and 34th street.
Chicago Charity, 2407 Dearborn street.
Chicago City Infant, 191 LaSalle avenue.
Chicago Eye and Ear, 1405, 126 State street.
Chicago Homeopathic, 354 South Wood street.
Chicago Hospital, 452 49th street.
Chicago Lying-In, 294 Ashland boulevard.
Chicago Maternity, 1033 North Clark street.
Chicago Policlinic, 174 Chicago avenue.
Chicago Skin and Cancer, 3040 Calumet avenue.
Chicago Union, 1492 Wellington street.
Children's, Wood street, near Polk.
Columbia, 4607 Champlain avenue.
Columbus, 145 Lake View avenue.
Cook County, West Harrison and Wood streets.
Detention, Wood and West Polk streets.
Emergency (City), 309 5th avenue, 334 West Monroe street, 533 Wells street, 339 Michigan avenue and 402 Washington boulevard.
Englewood, West 60th and South Green streets.
Evangelical Deaconesses, 80 Wisconsin street.
Frances E. Willard National Temperance, 343 South Lincoln street.
German-American, 1619 Diversey boulevard.
German Hospital, 754 Hamilton court.
Grace, 167 South Sangamon street.
Hahnemann, 2814 Groveland avenue.
Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, 227 West Adams street.
Isolation, West 35th street and Lawndale avenue.

Jefferson Park, 481 West Monroe street.
 Lakeside, 4147 Lake avenue.
 Lake View, 1728 Belmont avenue.
 Lincoln Park, 500 LaSalle avenue.
 Marion Sims, 438 LaSalle avenue.
 Mary Thompson, West Adams and Paulina streets.
 Maurice Porter Children's, 606 Fullerton avenue.
 Memorial Institute for Infectious Diseases, 762 West Harrison street.
 Mercy, Calumet avenue and 26th street.
 Michael Reese, Groveland avenue and 29th street.
 Monroe Street, 1044 West Monroe street.
 Norwegian Lutheran, Haddon avenue and Leavitt street.
 Norwegian Lutheran Tabitha, North Francisco avenue and Thomas street.
 Park Avenue, 175 Park avenue.
 Passavant Memorial, 192 Superior street.
 People's, 2184 Archer avenue.
 Post-Graduate, Dearborn and 24th streets.
 Presbyterian, West Congress and Wood streets.
 Provident, Dearborn and 36th streets.
 Robert Burns, Washington boulevard, opposite Garfield Park.
 Roosevelt, 805 West Monroe street.
 St. Ann's, North 49th avenue and Thomas street.
 St. Anthony de Padua, West 19th street and Marshall boulevard.
 St. Anthony's Hospital and Orphanage, 28 Frankfort street.
 St. Bernard's Hotel Dieu, 6337 Harvard avenue.
 St. Elizabeth's, North Claremont avenue and LeMoyné street.
 St. Hedwig's, 936 North Hoyne avenue.
 St. Joseph's, 360 Garfield avenue.
 St. Luke's, 1416 Indiana avenue.
 St. Mary of Nazareth, 545 North Leavitt street.
 South Chicago, 730 92d place.
 Streeter, 2646 Calumet avenue.
 Swedish Covenant, 250 West Foster avenue.
 United States Marine, Clarendon and Graceland avenues and 9206 Commercial avenue.
 Washington Park, 60th street and Vernon avenue.
 Wesley, 2459 Dearborn street.
 West Side, 819 West Harrison street.
 Woman's Hospital of Chicago, Rhodes avenue and 32d street.

Name and Location of Chicago Asylums

Angel Guardian German Orphan, 401 Devon avenue.
 Bethany Home for Old People, 2948 Paulina street.
 Bethesda Home for the Aged, 30 Belden court.
 Beulah Home, 959 North Clark street.

- Champlain Memorial Home for Boys, 515 West Adams street.
- Chicago Deaconesses' Home, 273 Erie street.
- Chicago Hebrew Mission Day Nursery, 17 Solon street.
- Chicago Home for Boys, 509 West Adams street.
- Chicago Home for Incurables, 5535 Ellis avenue.
- Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans, Drexel avenue and 62d street.
- Chicago Industrial Home for Children, Office, 14 North May street.
- Chicago Industrial School for Girls, 4900 Prairie avenue.
- Chicago Municipal Lodging House, 12 North Union street.
- Chicago Nursery and Half Orphan, 175 Burling street and 855 North Halsted street.
- Chicago Orphan, 5120 South Park avenue.
- Chicago Refuge for Girls, 5024 Indiana avenue.
- Chicago Refuge Home for Women, 664 Grand avenue.
- Church Home for Aged Persons, 4325 Ellis avenue.
- Cook County Insane and Poor, Dunning.
- Danish Lutheran Orphan, 975 Evergreen avenue.
- Danish Old People's Home, Walnut avenue and Clarendon street.
- Danish Young People's Home, 3544 Wabash avenue and 3925 Michigan avenue.
- Englewood Infant Nursery, 6516 Perry avenue.
- Ephpheta Mission for Deaf Mutes, West 12th and May streets.
- Evangelical Deaconesses' Home, 80 Wisconsin street.
- Faith Missionary Home, 400 West 74th street.
- Florence Crittenton Anchorage, 2615 Indiana avenue.
- Foundlings' Home, 114 South Wood street.
- German Deaconesses' Home, 355 Dayton street.
- German Old People's Home, Oak Park, Ill.
- Harris Home for Nurses, 2342 Dearborn street.
- Henrotin Memorial, LaSalle avenue and Oak street.
- Home for the Aged, West Harrison and Throop streets.
- Home for Aged Jews, Drexel avenue and 62d street.
- Home for Aged and Infirm Colored People, 610 West Garfield boulevard.
- Home for Convalescent Women and Children, 521 West Adams street.
- Home for Destitute Crippled Children, 46 Park avenue.
- Home for the Friendless, Vincennes avenue and 51st street.
- Home for Jewish Friendless and Working Girls, Ellis avenue and 53rd street.
- Home for Self-Supporting Women, 275 Indiana street.
- House of Mercy, 2834 Wabash avenue.
- House of the Good Shepherd, Grace street, between Racine and Seminary avenues.
- Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind, 851 Marshall boulevard.
- Illinois Industrial School for Girls, South Evanston. Office, 1037, 79 Dearborn street.

Illinois Manual Training School Farm, Glenwood, Ill. Office, 713, 169 Jackson boulevard.

Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, 447 Carroll avenue.

Illinois St. Andrew's Society Old People's Home, 43 Bryant avenue.

Illinois Woman's Soldiers' Home, 3834 Langley avenue.

Lifeboat Rest for Girls, 472 State street.

Margaret Etter Creche, 2421 Wabash avenue.

Marsh Memorial Home, 96 Chicago avenue.

Martha Washington Home, North Western avenue and Irving Park boulevard.

Mercy Home, 2834 Wabash avenue.

Methodist Episcopal Old People's Home, 975 Foster avenue.

Mission of Our Lady of Mercy, 363 Jackson boulevard.

Nathan Frank Jewish Orphan, 592-598 North Wood street.

Newsboys and Bootblacks' Home, 1418 Wabash avenue.

Norwegian Lutheran Children's Home, 2242 West Irving Park boulevard.

Norwegian Old People's Home, 3488 Avondale avenue.

Old People's Home, 3850 Indiana avenue.

Orthodox Jewish Home for the Aged, Albany and Ogden avenues.

Paulist Day Nursery, 36 Eldridge place.

St. Anthony's Orphanage, 28 Frankfort street.

St. Charles School for Boys, St. Charles, Ill.

St. Joseph's Home for Aged and Crippled, Schubert street and Hamlin avenue.

St. Joseph's Home for the Friendless, 409 South May street.

St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Lake avenue and 35th street.

St. Joseph's Polish Catholic Orphan Asylum, 1196 North 44th court.

St. Joseph's Polish Old Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, 203 36th street.

St. Joseph's Provident Orphan Asylum, North 40th avenue, near Belmont.

St. Mary's Home for Children, 1251 West Jackson boulevard.

St. Mary's Mission Home, 213 Washington boulevard.

St. Mary's Training School for Boys, Feehanville, Ill.

St. Vincent's Infant Asylum and Maternity Hospital, 191 LaSalle avenue.

St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, Schubert street and Hamlin avenue.

Swedish Home for the Aged, Morgan Park.

Uhlisch Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, 221 Burling street.

Washingtonian Home, 566 West Madison street.

Western German Baptist Old People's Home, 1006 North Spaulding avenue.

Workingmen's Home and Medical Mission, 1341 State street.

Young Woman's Christian Association Home, 288 Michigan avenue.

Young Woman's Christian Home, 422 Washington boulevard.

Chicago Population, Deaths and Death Rates, by Years: 1843-1907, Inclusive

YEARS	Population	Number of deaths	Number of deaths in 1000 of population
1843	7 580	141	18.60
1844	10 170	336	33.04
1845	12 088	344	28.46
1846	14 169	394	27.81
1847	16 859	572	33.93
1848	20 023	638	31.86
1849	23 047	1 701	73.80
1850	29 963	1 467	48.96
1851	34 000	927	27.26
1852	38 734	1 809	46.70
1853	59 130	1 325	22.41
1854	65 872	4 217	64.02
1855	80 023	2 181	27.26
1856	84 113	2 086	24.80
1857	87 600	2 414	27.56
1858	90 000	2 255	25.06
1859	93 000	2 008	21.59
1860	109 206	2 264	20.73
1861	120 000	2 279	18.99
1862	138 186	2 835	20.52
1863	150 000	3 875	25.83
1864	169 353	4 448	26.26
1865	178 492	4 029	22.57
1866	200 418	6 524	32.55
1867	225 000	4 773	21.21
1868	252 054	5 984	23.74
1869	280 000	6 488	23.17
1870	306 605	7 323	23.88
1871	334 270	6 976	20.87
1872	367 396	10 156	27.64
1873	380 000	9 557	25.15
1874	395 408	8 025	20.30
1875	400 500	7 899	19.72
1876	407 661	8 573	21.03
1877	430 000	8 026	18.67
1878	436 731	7 422	16.99
1879	491 516	8 614	17.53
1880	503 185	10 462	20.79
1881	540 000	14 101	26.11
1882	560 693	13 234	23.60
1883	580 000	11 555	19.92
1884	629 885	12 471	19.80
1885	665 000	12 474	18.76
1886	703 715	13 699	19.47
1887	760 000	15 409	20.27
1888	802 651	15 772	19.65
1889	935 000	16 946	18.12
1890	1 099 850	21 856	19.87
1891	1 148 795	27 754	24.16
1892	1 199 730	26 219	21.85
1893	1 253 022	27 083	21.61
1894	1 308 682	23 892	18.26
1895	1 366 813	24 219	17.72
1896	1 427 527	23 257	16.29
1897	1 490 937	21 809	14.63
1898	1 557 164	22 793	14.64
1899	1 626 333	25 503	15.68
1900	1 698 575	24 941	14.68
1901	1 757 010	24 406	13.89
1902	1 815 445	26 455	14.57
1903	1 873 880	28 914	15.43
1904	1 932 315	26 311	13.62
1905	1 990 750	27 212	13.67
1906	2 049 185	29 048	14.18
1907	2 107 620	32 143	15.25

Consuls and Consulates in Chicago

Argentine Republic....	Edward Oldendorff, 115 Michigan av.
Austria-Hungary.....	Alexander de Nuber (Consul-General), 184 La Salle st.
Belgium	Charles Henrotin, Rookery Bldg.
Bolivia	Frederick W. Harnwell, 1502, 181 La Salle st.
Brazil.....	Stuart R. Alexander, 19 Wabash av.
Chile	M. J. Steffens, 57 22nd st.
Costa Rica.....	Berthold Singer, 188 E. Madison st.
Cuba	J. J. Luis, 504, 188 E. Madison st.
Denmark.....	Christian H. Hanson, 407-8, 59 Dearborn ⁵ st.
Ecuador	Louis J. Millet, 169 E. Adams st.
France.....	Baron H. de St. Laurent, 1511, 59 Clark st.
Germany.....	Dr. Walther Wever (Consul-General), First National Bank Bldg.
Great Britain.....	Alex. Finn (Consul-General), 604 Pullman Bldg.
Greece.....	N. Salopoulos, 13, 69 Dearborn st.
Guatemala	Alfred C. Garcia, 1209, 138 Washington st.
Italy	Chevalier Guido Sabetta, Masonic Temple.
Japan.....	K. Mathubara, 705 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
Mexico	Enrique C. Llorente, 1645, 84 Van Buren st.
Netherlands	George Birkhoff, Jr. (Consul-general), 85 Washington st.
Nicaragua.....	Berthold Singer, 188 E. Madison st.
Norway.....	Frederick H. Gade, 1317-1320, 108 La Salle st.
Panama.....	Gilbert C. Wheeler, 14, 84 Washington st.
Paraguay.....	Vacant.
Persia.....	R. T. Crane, Jr. (Consul-General), 519 S. Canal st.
Peru.....	W. M. Fiske, 225, 205 La Salle st.
Portugal	S. C. Simms, (Vice-Consul), 476 Kenwood Terrace.
Russia.....	Prince Engalitcheff (acting), 51 Lincoln Park bd.
Santa Domingo.....	F. W. Job, 832, 204 Dearborn st.
Siam.....	Milward Adams, Auditorium.
Spain	Berthold Singer, 188 E. Madison st.
Sweden.....	John R. Lindgren, 142 Washington st.
Switzerland	A. Holinger, 172 Washington st.
Turkey.....	Charles Henrotin (Consul-General), Rookery Bldg.
Uruguay.....	John Moffitt, 1614, 79 Dearborn st.

City Treasurers Since 1837

Hiram Pearsons.....1837-1838	Wm. F. Wentworth..1867-1869
George W. Dole.....1839	Daniel O'Hara.....1873-1875
Walter S. Gurnee....1840	Clinton Briggs.....1876
.....1843-1844	Charles R. Larrabee..1877-1878
N. H. Bolles.....1840-1841	William C. Seipp....1879-1881
Wm. L. Church....1845-1846	Rudolph Brand.....1881-1883
.....1848-1849	John N. Dunphy....1883-1885
Andrew Getzler.....1847	Wm. M. Devine....1885-1887
Edward Manierre.....1850-1853	C. Herman Plautz...1887-1889
Uriah P. Harris.....1854	Bernard Roesing....1889-1891
William F. DeWolf..1855	Peter Kiolbassa....1891-1893
O. J. Rose.....1856	M. J. Bransfield....1893-1895
C. N. Holden.....1857	Adam Wolf.....1895-1897
Alonzo Harvey.....1858-1860	Ernst Hummell.....1897-1899
Charles H. Hunt....1860	Adam Ortseifen... ..1899-1901
W. H. Rice.....1861-1862	1903-1905
David A. Gage.....1863-1864	Charles F. Gunther. 1901-1903
.....1869-1873	Fred'k W. Blocki....1905-1907
A. G. Throop.....1865-1866	John E. Traeger....1907-1908

City Clerks Since 1837

I. N. Arnold, 1837; George Davis, 1837-1838; William H. Brackett, 1839; Thomas Hoyne, 1840-1841; James M. Lowe, 1843; E. A. Rucker, 1844-1845; William S. Brown, 1845; Henry B. Clarke, 1846-1847; Sidney Abell, 1848-1850; H. W. Zimmerman, 1851-1856, 1863-1864; H. Kreisman, 1857-1859; Abraham Kohn, 1860; A. J. Marble, 1861-1862; Albert H. Bodman, 1865-1869; Charles T. Hotchkiss, 1869-1873; Joseph K. C. Forrest, 1873-1875; Caspar Butz, 1876-1878; P. J. Howard, 1879-1883; J. G. Neumeister, 1883-1885; C. Herman Plautz, 1885-1887; D. W. Nickerson, 1887-1889; Franz Amberg, 1889-1891; James R. B. Van Cleave, 1891-1893, 1895-1897; Charles D. Gastfield, 1893-1895; William Loeffler, 1897-1903; Fred C. Bender, 1903-1905; A. C. Anson, 1905-1907; John R. McCabe, 1907-1908.

City Attorneys Since 1837

N. B. Judd, 1837-1839; Samuel L. Smith, 1839; Mark Skinner, 1840; George Manierre, 1841-1843; Henry Brown, 1842; Henry W. Clarke; 1844-1845; Charles H. Larrabee, 1846; Patrick Ballingall, 1847-1854; Giles Spring, 1848; O. R. W. Lull, 1849; Henry H. Clark, 1850-1851; Arno Voss, 1852-1853; J. A. Thompson, 1855; J. L. Marsh, 1856; John C. Miller, 1857; Elliott Anthony, 1858; George F. Crocker, 1859; John Lyle King, 1860; Ira W. Buell, 1861; George A. Meech, 1862; Francis Adams, 1863-1864; Daniel D. Driscoll, 1865-1866; Hasbrouck Davis, 1867-1869; Israel N. Stiles, 1869-1873; Egbert Jamieson, 1873-1875; R. S. Tuthill, 1876-1878; Julius S. Grinnell, 1879-1885; Hempstead Washburne, 1885-1889; George F. Sugg, 1889-1891; Jacob J. Kern, 1891-1893. George A. Trude, 1893-1895; Roy O. West, 1895-1897; Miles J. Devine, 1897-1899; Andrew J. Ryan, 1899-1902; John E. Owens, 1902-1903; John F. Smulski, 1903-1905; John R. Caverly, 1907-1908.

Chiefs of Police of Chicago

Names and Dates of Appointment:

W. W. Kennedy.....April, 1871	Robert W. McClaughry
Elmer Washburn.....April, 1872	May 18, 1891
Jacob Rehm.....December, 1873	Michael Brennan...Sept. 11, 1893
Michael C. Hickey..Oct. 7, 1875	John J. Badenoch..April 11, 1895
Valerius A. Seavey July 30, 1878	Joseph Kipley.....April 16, 1897
Simon O'Donnell...Dec. 15, 1879	and April, 1899
Wm. J. McGarigle Dec. 13, 1880	Francis O'Neill....April 30, 1901
Austin J. Doyle...Nov. 13, 1882	and June 26, 1903
Frederick Ebersold Oct. 26, 1885	John M. Collins...July 26, 1905
Geo. W. Hubbard..April.17, 1888	Geo. M. Shippy...April 15, 1907
Fred'k H. Marsh....Jan. 1, 1890	

Chicago Fire Department Chiefs

Alex. Lloyd.....1837-1838	S. McBride.....1855-1857
A. Calhoun.....1839	D. J. Swenie.....1858
L. Nicholl.....1840	U. P. Harris.....1859-1867
A. Sherman.....1841-1843	R. A. Williams.....1867-1873
S. F. Gale.....1844-1846	Matt. Benner.....1873-1879
C. E. Peck.....1847-1848	D. J. Swenie.....1879-1901
A. Gilbert.....1849	Wm. H. Musham.....1901-1904
C. P. Bradley.....1850-1851	John Campion.....1904-1906
U. P. Harris.....1852-1853	James Horan.....1906-1908
J. M. Donnelly.....1854	

Municipal Lodging House

10 North Union Street.

The municipal lodging house is for the benefit of deserving poor who are temporarily out of employment. Those who are able to work are compelled to perform three hours of labor in return for lodging and breakfast. Statistics for the calendar years 1905 and 1906 and the first four months of 1907 follow:

	1905	1906	1907
Lodgings given.....	14,235	13,503	8,239
Meals served.....	28,707	27,016	16,478
Situations supplied.....	4,960	5,564	3,224
Cripples received.....	528	640	394
Sent to County Agent.....	193	218	132
Skilled laborers received.....	4,634	5,600	3,213
Unskilled laborers received.....	9,601	7,903	5,026
Sent to County Hospital.....	100	111	64
Sent to the Bureau of Charities.....	65	34	14
Sent to dispensary.....	972	1,050	886
Vaccinations.....	257	233	156

Area Extensions of the City of Chicago

The total area of the City of Chicago to-day is 190.638 square miles, made up from time to time by the following extensions:

Original Town and City of Chicago in square miles.....	10.635
1. Extension—February 16, 1847	3.375
2. Extension—February 12, 1853.....	3.988
3. Extension—February 13, 1863	6.284
4. Extension—February 27, 1869.....	11.380
5. Extension—May 16, 1887.....	1.000
6. Extension—April 29, 1889.....	7.150
7. Extension—June 29, 1889.....	126.070
8. Extension—April 1, 1890.....	1.773
9. Extension—May 12, 1890.....	2.899
10. Extension—November 4, 1890.....	4.603
11. Extension—April 7, 1891.....	.981
12. Extension—April 4, 1893.....	3.875
13. Extension—November 7, 1893.....	2.125
14. Extension—February 25, 1895.....	1.000
15. Extension—April 4, 1899.....	3.500
Total	190.638

The National Flag and Its Display

The national flag and its occasional display have received much attention from the city legislators and from the Mayor. By ordinance, the Mayor is given power and authority to display flags or other decorations on, in, or about the City Hall or other public buildings belonging to the city, on such occasions as he may deem proper. Further, he is required by ordinance to issue, on or before the tenth day of June annually, a proclamation requesting the observance of the anniversary of the adoption of the flag of the United States by a general display of our national emblem on the fourteenth day of June, and requesting the observance of that anniversary in such other manner as may be deemed appropriate.

The state of Illinois, likewise, has taken legislative action regarding the national flag. By this legislation, resulting in "An Act to provide for placing the United States national flag on school houses, court houses and other public buildings in this state," etc., it is made the duty of the board of supervisors in counties under township jurisdiction, and the board of commissioners in counties not under township organization, to provide United States national flags not less than four by eight feet in size, to be unfurled and kept floating from a suitable flagstaff to be placed on the top of the court house in their respective counties, and it is ordered that the sheriff of each and every county

in the state see that the flag so provided shall be hoisted on its flag-staff above the court house and kept floating from eight o'clock A. M. to five o'clock P. M. on each and every legal holiday of the year, and on such other days as the board of supervisors or the board of county commissioners may direct. A like requirement rests upon the commissioners or trustees of penal, reformatory and state educational and charitable institutions. The directors or board of education of every school district in the state of Illinois have power to cause to be erected and to keep in repair upon all public school houses or within the school grounds surrounding the public school buildings in their respective school districts, a flagstaff, together with the necessary adjustments; and to provide a United States flag of the regulation size, which shall be floated from the flagstaff during the school hours of such days as the directors or board of education may determine. All such flags to be paid for out of the fund appropriated for the running expenses of the several counties and school districts.

Repression and Punishment of Crime—How Shared

Measures for the repression of crime and disorder are shared by the state, county, and city in different degrees. The state legislature enacts laws for the repression and punishment of graver offenses against good morals and human life. The state courts try all cases arising under those laws, upon indictments duly found and returned, or upon information duly filed. In the county, the committers of crime are arrested by the sheriff's deputies or the constables. In Chicago, since the abolishment of the township organizations, the sheriff is without the aid of constables, and the bailiffs of the municipal courts serve instead of the constables. Practically these are police officers. But the main reliance is upon the regular police for the detection of crime and the arrest of criminals. In this one respect policemen are as much, or rather more, officers of the state than of the city. The ordinances of the city for the protection of the citizens and the preservation of good order are passed by the city council, and these constitute the city's share in legislation for the repression of crime.

Secular Holidays Observed by the City Government

New Year's Day; Lincoln's Birthday, February 12; Washington's Birthday, February 22; Election Day in April; Decoration Day, May 30; Fourth of July; Labor Day, first Monday in September; Thanksgiving Day; Christmas Day. On each and all of these days work is suspended in all the city departments, except emergency work in the Departments of Police, Fire and Health.

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